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#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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#### As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

#### CONTENTS: Vol. LXVII., No. 24 (Series No. 1350).

PAGE	PAGE
American Notes ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	India and the East ..... 896
Australasian News ..... 897	Information Wanted ..... 894
Bankruptcies and Failures ..... 899	Irish News ..... 894
Birth ..... 902	Legal Reports ..... 898
B.P.C. in 1906 ..... 926	Marriages ..... 902
Business Changes ..... 900	New Books ..... 904
College Notes ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	New Companies and Company News ..... 899
Colonial and Foreign News ..... 896	Observations and Reflections ..... 905
Coming Events ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Personalities ..... 902
Conundrum Column ..... 904	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: Council-meeting ... 910
Correspondence ..... 916	Poisonings ..... 894
Deaths ..... 903	Practical Notes ..... 913
Deed of Arrangement ... 899	Scientific Progress ..... 904
Drug Club ..... 903	Scotch News ..... 894
Editorial Comments:	Society of Chemical Industry ..... 925
Dutiable-medicine troubles ..... 906	South African News ..... 895
Mr. Justice Wills Retires ..... 907	"The Market Mends" ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>
Orange River Colony Poisons ..... 908	Trade-marks Applied For ..... <i>Col. Supp.</i>
Notes ..... 908	Trade Notes ..... 913
English News ..... 892	Trade Report ..... 918
Festivities ..... 901	Wills ..... 903
French News ..... 895	Winter Session ..... 914
Gazette ..... 899	
General Medical Council 922	

#### Circulars and Price-lists

sent by post are apt to return again to the sender, or to find their way, unopened, into the waste-paper basket. Manufacturers and wholesalers should avoid this sort of thing by entrusting their distribution to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Our subscription-register is the surest way to buyers of all classes of goods connected with the drug and chemical trades. It is kept up to date by corrections almost daily; it represents the best buyers in the trade of the British Empire and foreign countries. The Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, on January 27, 1906, is reserved for insets, and the Publisher will be glad to give inquirers printed particulars about the getting-up of insets, charges for distribution, etc. Those who decide soonest to have an inset in the Winter Issue will have the best chance of getting the pick of the positions.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

A NUMBER of trade festivities are recorded on p. 901.

THE CUTTING OF BOVRIL still goes on at Bradford (p. 893).

A LITTLE CONUNDRUM for rhyming chemists is presented on p. 904.

PORTRAITS of two B.Sc.s connected with pharmacy are given on p. 902.

MR. BURKE'S RADICLES turn out to be common to the heavy carths (p. 909).

A BILL to amend the Japanese Pharmacy Regulations is to be introduced (p. 896).

THE annual reports of Camwal, Ltd., and Idris & Co., Ltd., are summarised on p. 900.

MR. RALPH K. HARVEY is the new President of the Drug Club and Colonel Wyley the Vice-President (p. 903).

PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS are dealt with by "Xrayser" on p. 905, and we have a few words on the same subject on p. 909.

A CURIOUS POINT in connection with the Orange River Colony Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance is raised on p. 908.

BIRMINGHAM is already making preparations for receiving the British Pharmaceutical Conference in July 1907 (pp. 893 and 926).

SOME interesting after-meeting reminiscences were indulged in at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia (p. 896).

SO FAR 37,068 copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, have been sold, and 4,410 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum (p. 924).

ARE your labels so worded that you avoid incurring penalties under the Medicine-stamp Acts? See what we say on this matter on p. 906.

MR. BERNARD F. HOWARD read a paper before the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on the salts of cinchonamine (p. 926).

MR. JUSTICE WILLS has retired from the Bench. On p. 907 we refer to the part he took in two of the most notable law cases connected with pharmacy.

THE NATIONAL POOR-LAW OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION are considering the question of a direct representative in Parliament very much on the lines of the Federation scheme (p. 909).

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL have erased the names of two dentists from the Dental Register on account of their connection with a limited company that advertised (p. 922).

THERE was a three hours' debate in the New South Wales Assembly on the occasion of the second reading of the Poisons Act Amendment Bill, but the Bill successfully passed the ordeal (p. 897).

THE EXAMINATIONS for the Jacob Bell memorial scholarship and the Manchester scholarship are to be modified. The principal change is that the language paper is to be from unseen authors (p. 910).

A STARTLING REDUCTION has been made in bismuth and salts. Refined camphor is 2d. dearer from refiners, and gamboge, styrax, and sulphate of copper are dearer. Vanilla, opium, petroleum, are lower. The last auction to be held this year is reported on p. 918.

THE question of including toxicology, clinical chemistry, and bacteriology as subjects for the Major examination is to be considered by a committee. Dr. Symes, at the Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, would have liked to have had an opportunity of expressing his views on the matter, but the President reminded him that discussion at this stage was not in order (p. 911).

#### C. & D. Diary for 1906.

COPIES of our *Diary* have been sent out this week by parcel-post or Globe Express to all subscribers at home. Our subscribers should receive their copies in the course of a day or two. If the copies are not delivered we shall be glad to be advised by postcard, so that we can ascertain the cause of the delay. In each copy of the *Diary* is a coupon entitling the subscriber or any member of his family or staff to compete for ten guineas in prizes on the conditions specified on the card. A quick response to this should be made.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

Messrs. Thomas G. Stonham & Son, of Maidstone, have secured the contract for supply of drugs to the West Kent Hospital.

The Dolgelly Board of Guardians have resolved that in future 1s. 3d. per pauper shall be paid to the medical officers for extra medicine.

The penny postage to Egypt and the Soudan from the United Kingdom will commence on and after December 15—i.e. 1d. the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. for letters.

While drums of carbon bisulphide were being shipped on board the *Ballena* in the Royal Albert Docks on December 7, one exploded, setting fire to several others and also to the rigging of the vessel, and four men were seriously burned.

A boy named Estcombe, aged seven years, while playing on the promenade steps at Blackpool on December 2, fell into the sea, and was gallantly rescued by Mr. William Greaves, chemist, St. Anne's-on-Sea.

At the North London Police Court, John Memory (22), described as a butcher, of no fixed abode, has again been remanded on a charge of stealing 53l. 6s. 9½d. from the offices of the Eclipse Glassworks, Ltd., Lea Bridge Road, N.E.

William Henry Edwards, dispenser, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour, at the Leeds Autumn Assizes on December 6, for forgery. Edwards was formerly employed as a dispenser by Drs. Hatherley and Gardiner, of Mexborough and Swinton.

At the last meeting of the Leicestershire County Council Mr. B. Hurst mentioned that arsenic was found in a number of samples of milk of sulphur, and the committee were trying to eliminate this, and hoped to be as successful as they were in regard to arsenic in beer.

At Westminster Police Court on December 4, Edith Temple, otherwise St. Clair, dressed in the uniform of a nurse, was remanded on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences from Mr. Anthony Tate, chemist and druggist, of Belgrave Mansions, S.W.

The factory of the British Xylonite Co. at Manningtree, Essex, caught fire at 8 P.M. on November 30, apparently as the result of an explosion in or near the drying-room. A large portion of the premises was completely destroyed, and three hundred hands will in consequence be idle.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, held on December 6, among the business transacted was the appointment of two sub-committees to consider and report on questions relating to foreign tariffs and to the collection and dissemination of commercial information respectively.

At Chapel-en-le-Frith on November 30, Charles Wainwright, of Bamford, was fined 1l. and costs for practising as a veterinary surgeon, he being unqualified. Defendant had practised in the Peak district for many years, and the prosecution was instituted on account of his giving a certificate to the Board of Agriculture with reference to a cow that had died from fever.

The Salford Corporation have this week accepted the tender of Messrs. Tennants & Co., Ltd., Manchester for the supply of about 1,800 tons of sulphuric acid of 150° Tw. at 39s. per ton delivered. The Council also accepted the tender of Messrs. R. Holliday & Sons, Ltd., to purchase 1,100 tons of spent oxide at the several gasworks at 3½d. and 4d. per unit of sulphur.

The White Lead Corroders' Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce intimate that, owing to misleading descriptions of white and red lead, they are prepared to examine and report on, free of charge, any sample of white or red lead bought as "best," "genuine," or other term indicating of the highest quality, if a small sample of the same is sent to "The Inspector," White Lead Corroders' Trade Section, London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, London, E.C. A half-pound sample will be sufficient for the purpose of analysis. This, of course, applies to members of the Chamber.

### Royal Institution.

At a general monthly meeting of the members of the Royal Institution held on December 4, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S., Treasurer and Vice-President, in the chair, the special thanks of the members were returned to Dr. Ludwig Mond, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., for his donation of 500l. to the Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Research at Low Temperatures. It was announced from the chair that the managers have elected Professor William Stirling, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., Fullerian Professor of Physiology. The Friday evening meetings will commence on January 19, 1906, when Professor J. J. Thomson will deliver a discourse on "Some Applications of the Theory of Electric Discharge to Spectroscopy." Succeding discourses will be given by Professor S. P. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Newall, Mr. W. C. D. Whetham, Dr. R. Caton, Dr. Hutchison, Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., Professor P. Zeemann, and Mr. W. B. Hardy.

### Analysts' Reports.

The public analyst of Wandsworth has during the past quarter examined one sample of effervescent citrate of magnesia, which he states was not genuine. It was composed of sugar, 63 parts; sodium bicarbonate and carbonate, 18 parts; tartaric and citric acids, 16 parts; and magnesium sulphate, 3 parts.

The quarterly report of the public analyst of Bethnal Green states that eight samples of camphorated oil were examined. Of these three were deficient in camphor to the extent of 5½ per cent., 61 per cent., and 65 per cent. respectively. The vendor of the first mentioned was cautioned, and proceedings were taken against the other two, with the result that a penalty of 1l., with 1l. 3s. costs, was imposed in each case.

### An Insurance Claim.

For some time litigation has been going on between Mrs. Jane Woolley, widow of Mr. Daniel Woolley, chemist, Stockport (who committed suicide), and the Royal Philanthropic Friendly Society, of Liverpool, respecting the payment of insurance-money, the late Mr. Woolley having been insured for 71l. The Society declined to pay the money, one of their rules being that no claim shall be paid where a member has been accessory to his or her death. At the police court on December 1, when the claim of the widow again came on, it was announced that, at the suggestion of the Bench, the Society had agreed to pay Mrs. Woolley 32l. 10s., and this was accepted by her.

### Midland Notes.

The daintiest one-show window dressing may be seen in a pharmacist's in the High Street, King's Heath.

It is reported that Mr. Joseph Lones, F.I.C., has secured the contract for analyses for the Birmingham Federation of Grocers.

Mr. H. T. Done, chemist, Coventry Road, Birmingham, is laid aside with a severe illness brought on by overwork. Happily he is improving.

Word went round that several prosecutions of chemists were to come off in Birmingham last week, and several presented themselves at Court to see the fun, but there was none.

The meeting held at Birmingham to start the Conference machinery was the best and most representative held in the Midlands since the Poisons Bill Conference, about fifteen years ago.

Mr. J. M. Humble, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his Rubery business to Mr. Hughes. This is a branch of Mr. Humble's Northfield business, and has been open on certain hours of the day only.

An extensive cyanide-making plant has been put down in the Black Country, and frequent advertisements for clean moulder's "Schaf" appear in the local press. It is stated that the ferrocyanide process is adopted, and the above constitutes the ferro-source.

Some Birmingham chemists are intent on fresh woods and pastures new. One is seeking a post as relieving officer, another as organist of a neighbouring town's church, a third has put in an application for a registrarship, and several are contemplating a medical career.

The following in addition to the officers (p. 926) have been elected members of the local executive for the B.P.C. meeting :

Alderman Averill, Stafford; Colonel Wyley, Coventry; Alderman Cross, Shrewsbury; Messrs. A. W. Gerrard, Alfred Southall, F. H. Aleock, W. Adams, T. Bentley, J. Blackwell, A. Blackburne, F. Barlow, R. Brown, J. T. Cattell (Knowle), Thomas Chase, Councillor Wilcock, Councillor Reid, F. J. Gibson and J. H. Colman (Wolverhampton), F. H. Foden, G. T. Huband, B. Haddock, and Kempsey Bourne (West Bromwich), D. Jackson (Wednesbury), H. W. Jones, T. W. Lowther, R. Hollick, E. W. Mann, T. W. Peek, W. Scott, W. Shakespear, H. S. Shorthouse, Councillor Sellick (Stourbridge), Hutton and Smith (Leamington), F. Smith (Handsworth), H. W. Tranmer (Smethwick), C. W. Turner and Twinberrow (Worcester), J. Wakefield, J. Walker (Sutton Coldfield).

#### The Chemist and the Doctor.

At a meeting of the Stonehouse Board of Guardians on December 1, a discussion arose respecting two pairs of glasses which had been supplied for a pauper by Mr. E. T. Wood, chemist and druggist, Union Street, Stonehouse, and which, it was stated, had not given satisfaction. Dr. Waterfield stated that Mr. Wood had asked him for a copy of a letter written by him to another medical man complaining of the bad fit and uselessness of the articles as supplied to workhouse patients. He (Dr. Waterfield) thought one of the Guardians must have informed Mr. Wood of the contents of the letter, which was private. The Board had given a written prescription, and he thought the poor should be supplied with the articles prescribed for them. Mr. Matthews expressed the opinion that it was a matter of trade jealousy. The Board were giving their orders to Plymouth when they could give them to Stonehouse. He thought the doctor's remarks were absurd. It was stated that the glasses supplied had been returned twice by the doctor, and a Guardian expressed the opinion that Mr. Wood had not had instructions given to him. The matter then dropped.

#### Football.

Newcastle Pharmacy v. Tynemouth St. Oswins.—Played at Newcastle, and resulted in a win for Pharmacy by four goals to *nil*. Goals were scored in the first half by Godfrey, Isaac, and Nelson; while after the interval Pharmacy took things very easily, and Muse scored a fourth.

#### Store Prices.

The following are additions to the December issue of the Army and Navy Stores' price-circular :

Crème de Medici, 3s. 3d. and 6s. per jar; Hiawatha Indian Oil, 5s. and 9s. 6d. per bottle; Poudre de Medici, 3s. 3d. and 6s. 9d. per box; Squaw Hair-food, 3s. 3d. and 6s. per bottle; hand lotion, 3s. 3d. per bottle; face-cream 5s. per bottle; Medician Elixir, 5s. and 7s. 9d. per bottle; glycerin (pale, semi-refined—suitable for motor-cars), 26s. 6d. per 56-lb. tin; Pomeroy toilet-preparations—Skin-food, 3s. 4d. per box, liquid powder 3s. 4d. per bottle, Liline 2s. 4½d. per bottle, Safada 2s. 4½d. per bottle, eyelash-cream 1s. 5d. per box.

A large selection of manicure-cases, silver-capped toilet and smelling bottles, and perfume sprays and caskets are illustrated suitable for Christmas presents. Among other presents "suitable for medical men" are hypodermic pocket-cases, "Tabloid" brand, in solid silver, gilt inside, with silver syringe and fourteen tubes of tabloids (10l. 10s.), or made in solid gold with gold syringe and fifteen tubes of tabloids (90l.). Cheaper qualities are likewise shown.

In the Civil Service Stores circular the following are the changes not already noted in our pages :

*Added*.—Solyptol soap, 9d. per tablet, 2s. 2d. per box of three tablets.

*Advanced*.—Carter's pills, 1s. per box; Squire's chemical food (Farrish), 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per bot.; Frazer's sulphur tablets, 1s. per packet; Holloway's ointment, 1s. and 2s. 6d. per pot; Keating's worm-tablets, 1s. per box; Johann Maria Farina Cologne (No. 4), 1s. 10d. per 4-oz. bottle, 2s. 9d. per 6-oz., 5s. 6d. per 12-oz., and 10s. 6d. per case of six 4-oz. bottles; Thialion, 4s. 3d. per bottle.

Euthymol toilet-powder and Hard's infants' food have been taken out of the list.

#### Sheffield Notes.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme was present at the first annual meeting of the Court of Governors of the Sheffield University on Thursday last week as the representative of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. The financial reports showed that the new buildings at Western

Bank had cost 98,000l., including land, furniture, and equipment, the new buildings at St. George's Square bringing the total expenditure of the year up to 111,300l.

Mr. H. Antcliffe is to introduce the question of Parliamentary representation at the meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society on Wednesday, December 13.

#### Bovril at Barnsley.

Taylor's Drug-stores, Barnsley, have bills exhibited on their windows as follows :

FREE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—Taylor's Drug Co., the popular cash chemists, are now giving away to every purchaser of 1s. worth of goods a 6½d. (1 oz.) bottle of Bovril, and to every purchaser of 2s. worth of goods a 1s. (2 oz.) bottle of Bovril, free. These free gifts are given to purchasers of all goods, no matter what description. Bottles of Bovril absolutely given away at Taylor's Drug-stores, 6 Cheapside, Barnsley.

As the "all" includes price-protected goods, it will be interesting to know what action the proprietors or the P.A.T.A. take in the matter.

A correspondent sends us the following communication in regard to this matter :

For over a year a struggle has been going on between Bovril, Ltd., and Barnsley chemists, owing to the company insisting upon the chemists selling at their minimum prices. The chemists' objection to this is that they are being undersold if they adhere to these prices, owing to the fact that co-operative stores selling at these prices give checks equal to 2s. 6d. in the pound as a bonus. The Bovril Co. have been asked to make their scheme equitable by placing everybody on the same basis, but their reply is that they cannot interfere, and do not regard the giving of a bonus by co-operative stores as a breach of their protection scheme. The chemists therefore commenced a campaign of cutting, selling 1 oz. Bovril at 5d., 2 oz. at 10d., and 4 oz. at 1s. 6d., and this has resulted in many complaints being made to Bovril, Ltd., by grocers and others who had laid in large stocks under the Bovril bonus scheme. Bovril, Ltd., assert that this cutting has had considerable effect on their sales, and that they are determined to stop it. Many rumours as to their intended method of stopping it have been floating about during the last few weeks, many of them too ridiculous for any great firm to consider for a moment; in fact, at the meeting of the Chemists' Association the schemes were described by one member as hare-brained. However, on Monday last one of the chemists who had been at the Association meeting on the previous Thursday, at which the question was discussed, and at which meeting he had hinted darkly at great things Bovril intended to do to stop cutting, actually posted on his window a bill stating that 1 oz. of Bovril would be given away with one shilling's worth of goods purchased, 2 oz. with two shillings' worth; larger sizes proportionate to amount of purchase. To say that this came as a surprise to the other chemists is to put it mildly, as although he had intimated that he intended to sell at minimum prices in the future, he kept it strictly secret that he was fighting under a new banner. Later Taylor's Drug Co. commenced giving Bovril away. As P.A.T.A. goods are among those upon which the bonus is being given, no doubt that Association will take some action. So far as the fight is concerned, it seems only in its infancy, and there is a strong probability that the field will be much extended. Talk of treachery is going on among the chemists, but, so far, they seem to have made no definite counter-move, though the cutting goes merrily on.

#### An Alleged Mistake.

What is described as a case of accidental poisoning owing, it is alleged, to a serious mistake by a chemist or his assistant, resulted in the serious illness of a married woman named Janet Peatman (42), of Bolton, who had to be removed to the infirmary on December 5. Mrs. Peatman went on the previous evening to a drug-store in the Halliwell district for a certain kind of pills. She took one of these the same night and two on the following morning. Symptoms of poisoning developed later, and she was removed to the infirmary in a critical state.

#### A Dispenser's Pension.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Board of Guardians on November 29, the question of pensioning Mr. J. H. Hunt, who has occupied the post of dispenser at the out-relief station for nineteen years, was discussed. Mr. Hunt has retired, at his own request, at the age of sixty, instead of sixty-five, and the Infirmary Committee proposed at this meeting to add two and a half years to his period of service, so that he should be entitled to a pension of 52l. a year instead of 47l. 10s., as his actual years would give. To this several Guardians objected, but in the end the recommendation of the committee was carried.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Personal.

Dr. E. Whitley Allison, Cork, is the new examiner in materia medica and botany for the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The name was misspelt in this column last week.

### Grafton Street Described.

A Dublin daily paper last week devoted some space to a description of the business-premises in Grafton Street. Among the shops was that of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., at No. 12. Mr. William Hayes bought the premises in 1864, which had previously been used as a music-hall. Considerable reconstruction was necessitated. Since then the business has grown to its present importance as a manufacturing and distributing agency. The limited company formed in 1897 amalgamated Mr. Hayes's business with those of Mr. Henry Conyngham and Sir Thomas Robinson. Warren's sweet essence of rennet and Acushla perfume are appreciatively mentioned.

### Belladonna-poisoning Claim.

Last March a claim for 250*l.* damages was reported in the *C. & D.* (March 25, p. 458) against a doctor for alleged negligence in treating a case of orchitis. Belladonna liniment was ordered by the doctor, and injury was stated to have been caused by the use of the remedy. At the Autumn Assizes in Belfast judgment was given for the defendant. The plaintiff then applied to the King's Bench Division at Dublin for a new trial, which was refused. On November 30 the ruling of the lower Court was called into question in the Court of Appeal, Dublin. The case occupied several days, and resulted in a new trial being granted, on the ground that Judge Wright at the Autumn Assizes hampered the jury in regard to some evidence which he said had been kept back.

### Those Empties Again!

Some time ago Messrs. Hunt & Co., Dublin, wrote to the Trim Board of Guardians claiming a certain amount for empties which had not been returned to them. The matter was referred to the medical officers, whose reports came up for consideration at the recent meeting of the Guardians. Dr. Shiel, Kilglass, stated that before going on holidays two large barrels of empties were forwarded, and they "contained, he was sure, more than Messrs. Hunt were entitled to." "I think," he added, "it would be nicer on Messrs. Hunt's part to send my man a sufficient sum to remunerate him for his trouble in packing and carting the supplies than billing the Guardians for 5*s.* or so." The Clerk endorsed this view, and it was decided to send a copy of the letter to Messrs. Hunt & Co. Dr. Trotter, Summerhill, said all Messrs. Hunt's empties that he had were returned. Dr. Greeve, Athboy, said he had none of Messrs. Hunt's empties.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Business Changes.

Mr. James Inglis, chemist and druggist, has commenced business in Moffat.

Mr. F. G. Stewart, chemist and druggist, has occupied the business of the late Mr. George Pringle, chemist, Kirkcaldy.

Mr. George Knox, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business carried on at Burghhead by Mr. George McConnochie, chemist, Buckie, as a branch.

### Deceased's Estates.

George Angus, 282 North Woodside Road, Glasgow, druggist. Claims with Andrew Paul & Co., 58 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, writers, forthwith.

George L. Anderson, Kirkintilloch, chemist, or the firm of Anderson & Ireland, 513 Springburn Road, Glasgow, chemists and druggists, of which he was sole partner. Claims with Patrick & Paterson, 113 West Regent Street, Glasgow, and Kirkintilloch, writers, forthwith.

## The Week's Poisonings.

THE number of poisoning fatalities that have taken place during the past week is nine. One of these was a misadventure, in another case the jury could not determine whether it was suicide or misadventure, and the others were obviously suicides.—The need of the effort which the Bradford Chemists' and Grocers' Associations are now making to stop the use of beer and ginger-beer bottles for the storage and conveyance of dangerous liquids was illustrated by a case of poisoning with liquid ammonia investigated by the Bradford coroner last week. A two-year-old child named Willie Bairstow drank some ammonia from a ginger-beer bottle which his mother had left on the kitchen sink. Dr. A. H. Stewart was called in, and found the throat much scorched and corroded, and after the child had been under treatment for some weeks a scar in the gullet caused such contraction that the passage down the throat was reduced to the size of a goose-quill. The child was subsequently treated for some time at the infirmary, but was discharged as incurable, and died from stricture of the epiglottis.—Rosaline Hollyoak (33) poisoned herself with salts of lemon at Manchester.—Mary Ann Sanderson (31), a Preston machinist, was found dead in a field at Curdale with a tumbler and spoon by her side. The glass had contained salts of lemon.—The only other unscheduled poison was hydrochloric acid, taken by William Moss, a labourer at Crosby, near Liverpool. There have been two carbolic-acid suicides—at Sunderland, where it was taken by Ellen Epps (18), and at Highbridge, where the victim was William Hodge, a well-known townsman, who had been suffering from mental depression. Mary Cole, of Pembroke Dock, poisoned herself with oxalic acid, and James Heaney, of Blackburn, whose mind had become unhinged through overstudy, took the same poison. John Gray, a Portsmouth coachman, drank a fatal quantity of chlorodyne, and James Hockney, a Sheffield joiner, died from an overdose of laudanum.—At an inquest held at Liverpool on December 6, on the body of a greengrocer, named Stoddart, Mr. George Nelmes, chemist and druggist, of 39 Fox Street, deposed to receiving a message from Stoddart asking for twopennyworth of oxalic acid. Witness asked what it was for, and the messenger, apparently a working man, replied that it was to be used in cleaning brasswork. Witness was not satisfied with the man's statement, and declined to supply the acid without a written order. This the man returned with, the paper being one of the billheads used by Stoddart in his business. Witness thereupon supplied the acid. At the same time he warned the messenger of its dangerous character. The jury, in returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane, requested the Coroner warmly to commend the caution of Mr. Nelmes. This the Coroner (Mr. T. E. Sampson) did, remarking that if all chemists were equally careful there would be fewer suicides.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.), will be esteemed.

- 146/33. Who makes "Febrolsen"?
- 103/53. Makers of "M" brand of quinine.
- 151/29. Who are the makers of laundry oils?
- 151/15. Where can "Anæsthene" be obtained?
- 146/41. Who are the makers of "Kuotas" floor-polish?
- 150/37. Makers of oblong lever-top tins for Health Salt, etc.
- 145/61. Name and address of makers of "Kollox" wine?
- 150/1. Name of bottle-maker at Leeds who supplies burst-off vials for wholesale trade.
- 149/48. Name and address of London firm who are agents for Eau-de-Cologne "No. 95."
- 150/12. Where can "Electrozone," a liquid for destroying cockroaches and blackbeetles, be obtained?

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**NO PROSECUTION.**—M. Lecureur, Inspector of Pharmacies in the Seine-et-Oise Department, informed the local Pharmacists' Syndicate that he had applied to the Procureur of the Republic at Mantes to institute proceedings against a grocer who was offering castor oil, Thé Chambard (a modern French edition of the senna tea of our schooldays), etc. etc. The official in question refused. The Society could only resolve that it "regretted the magistracy took so little heed of the interests of the public."

**TEA-DRINKING.**—Last week the Paris edition of the "New York Herald" published a number of interviews with eminent medical men of London, New York, and Paris, as well as with a good many well-known tea-dealers, with a view to solving the question as to whether tea-drinking is harmless or not. The consensus of opinion seems to be that, like all stimulants, it is likely to prove injurious to health if abused, which does not materially change the previously existing opinion of most people.

**LONG CREDIT** is a thing for which legislators in general and the French codes in particular have little sympathy. A doctor or pharmacist, for instance, cannot recover any debt more than two years old. But whether this two years dates from the beginning of the malady is an interesting, but unfortunately uncertain, point. A doctor or pharmacist rarely tries to collect a bill till the illness is over. A doctor recently sued a patient for 40*l.*, and was awarded 25*s.*, as the rest of the visits were more than two years old, and pharmacists (as an eminent barrister remarks) need to be careful not to lay themselves open to similar treatment by the County Courts.

**IMMUNITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.**—Although the cure of tuberculosis is not yet definitely affirmed, it is stated that cows and oxen can now be rendered proof against contagion. A few days ago a number of bacteriologists and veterinary surgeons met in the stable-yard of the old Augereau Barracks at Melun to observe the result of a year's experiments with a vaccine consisting of an emulsion of a powder obtained by Dr. Behring from the bacilli of tuberculosis. Healthy cows vaccinated with this ingredient were inoculated with the virus of tuberculosis at the same time as unvaccinated animals in healthy condition. After four weeks they were found to be, to all intents and purposes, uninjured by the virus, and this proof is accepted as conclusive.

**THE NAME OF DR. GILBERT**, the new member of the Academy of Medicine, is familiar to French pharmacists as that of one of the members of the Committee for the Revision of the Codex. He has occupied the chair of Therapeutics at the Paris Faculty of Medicine since 1901, and is still comparatively young as savants go, having been born at Buzancy (Ardennes) in 1858. There is a sort of tacit understanding that when purely pharmaceutical matters are before the Codex Committee, doctors should be "seen and not heard." But Dr. Gilbert on one or two occasions departed from this rule, and the proceedings lost something of the usual dull official character on these particular occasions. Dr. Gilbert has published various works on pharmacology and serotherapy. He is attached to the Broussais Hospital.

**A PHARMACEUTICAL PEPYS.**—A curious old seventeenth-century manuscript, the diary of Matthieu-François Geoffroy, apothecary, of Paris, has just been unearthed by Dr. Dorveaux, librarian of the Paris School of Pharmacy. Geoffroy's name is not unknown to English readers. One of his sons became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Matthieu-François himself was the friend of Dr. Martin Lister, the English doctor, who has left an interesting account of his visit to Paris 200 years ago. Geoffroy's diary is a simple but interesting record of the events of the apothecary's life. He mentions that he was actually in the town of St. Malo when this "French Gibraltar" was bombarded by the English fleet, his residence being situated in a neighbouring town. He dispensed for Louvois and many well-known men of the era, and was a Warden and Sheriff of the Corporation of Apothecaries. His contemporary portrait may still be seen in the Salle des Arts at the Paris School of Pharmacy.

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

**Note.**—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Cape Colony.

**CHEMISTS' LICENCES.**—At a meeting of the Executive of the South African Pharmaceutical Association held last month, Messrs. Atterbury and Cook were appointed a deputation to interview the Colonial Secretary, during his forthcoming visit to East London, C.C., in reference to the general-dealer question.

**DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.**—Last month the Colonial Medical Council, under the presidency of Dr. C. F. K. Murray, concluded the hearing of a charge of disgraceful conduct in a professional respect against Dr. John Edward Barrett. The case arose through the death of an Italian organ-grinder who had been stabbed and was attended by Dr. Barrett. The Council found him guilty.

**SPIRIT IMPORTS.**—The Customs authorities have gazetted a notice in regard to the dilution of imported spirits after they are taken out of bond, and the shipment of the same to other Colonies. As a result increased gallage is shown on the Customs notice-forms, and the Cape Government runs the risk of crediting other Governments with more duty than was originally paid on importation. Hence attention is called to the fact that entries should be such as to avoid this, otherwise there is a possibility of incurring a penalty not exceeding 300*l.* or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both.

### Natal.

**AN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION** has been taking evidence in Durban recently. Chemical manufacturers and others were examined on the manufacture of tinctures, the growing of drugs, etc., but it was all done with closed doors.

### Orange River Colony.

**AMBULANCE.**—Efforts are now being made to establish an Ambulance Brigade in Bloemfontein, a strong town brigade being much wanted. Several doctors are giving their services, as well as one or two local "pill builders."

**SIR KENDAL FRANKS, C.B., M.D.**, was in Bloemfontein on November 4, having been wired for from Johannesburg for consultation over Captain Locke, S.A.C., who was lying in the National Hospital with a bad bullet-wound in the leg.

**THE FIRST "HOSPITAL SATURDAY"** in Bloemfontein was held on November 4. About 148*l.* was collected in the streets, and something like 50*l.* will also be netted from a promenade concert held in the park in the evening; in addition, on Wednesday, November 15, there was a trades and general procession, the proceeds from which will go to the Hospital Saturday Fund. Altogether the experiment of a Hospital Saturday has been successful.

### Transvaal.

**A LOSS OF 2,000*l.*** has recently been incurred by Mr. J. Sachs, Pretoria, through a fire which consumed his drug-stores there.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

**THE annual general meeting** of this Society was held in Bulawayo on October 26.

**THE SECRETARY'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS**, showing the Society to be in a satisfactory condition, were read and duly adopted.

**THE B.P.**—Messrs. Bickle and Copley, who at the last meeting were appointed as a delegation to confer with the local medical men as to suggestions for the "Indian and Colonial Addendum to the Pharmacopœia," and also to ascertain whether the medical men would be willing to co-operate with the chemists in pressing for a Medical and Pharmacy Act for

the Territory, submitted their report. From this it seemed that none of the medical men had any suggestions to make for the "Addendum," and they most emphatically stated that they were unwilling to enter upon any legislative efforts at the present time.

**FUTURE MEETINGS.**—The Secretary, in drawing attention to the small amount of business before the Society during the past year, suggested that members should be called upon in turn either to read a short paper relating to pharmaceutical matters, or to inaugurate a discussion on some topic likely to prove of interest to members. It was resolved to discuss this matter at the next general meeting.

**A LIBRARY.**—The question of purchasing a few of the more useful standard works in pharmaceutical literature to form the nucleus of a library in connection with the Society was also discussed, and although the idea was approved by the majority of the members, it was felt to be the wiser course to postpone the purchase until the available funds had reached a certain definite amount.

**THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS** for the coming year was then proceeded with, resulting as follows: President, Mr. H. W. Smart; Vice-President, Mr. A. Cole; Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Bickle; Secretary, Mr. W. W. Hole; extra member of executive, Mr. C. F. Conrath.

**TRADE TOPICS.**—After the conclusion of the business of the meeting several of the members remained to discuss trade topics, when, some of the older members chancing to be in a reminiscent mood, a pleasant half-hour or so was spent in conversation. One of the members gave an interesting account of the manner in which examinations were conducted in the early days of the occupation of the country. It was in 1893, and one of the columns of occupation had just been disbanded at Bulawayo. An unqualified dispenser, who had been attached to the column on the march, thinking he saw a good opportunity, was anxious to commence business as a chemist, and with this object in view he approached the Administrator (Dr. L. S. Jameson) in order to obtain the necessary sanction. Dr. Jameson informed him that if he would submit to an examination at the hands of the medical officer who had accompanied the column, a licence would be granted to him if found satisfactory. The doctor was interviewed, and he proposed an immediate visit to the canteon. What transpired there is not fully recorded, but the certificate was granted, the owner of which thereby became a "pioneer" chemist.

## India and the East.

(News from our own Correspondents.)

MR. E. A. SMITH, representing Burroughs Wellcome & Co., was in Singapore when the mail left. Mr. Smith was en route for Java.

THE EASTERN ASIATIC TRADING CO., LTD., has recently built a four-storied house as business premises at Shanghai as a branch dealing in drugs, chemicals, and sundries, the last-named department including Japanese sundries and patent medicines.

MR. W. H. LANG, the Indian and Far Eastern representative of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., of Birmingham, was in Bombay when the mail left. This is Mr. Lang's second visit to India, the scope of his journey being extended this trip to China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements.

**THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.**—A despatch has been received by the State Department at Washington from Singapore, the text and author of which were not disclosed, to the effect that the boycott situation in the Straits Settlements has become serious, and has resulted in practical paralysis of American trade through the Chinese houses in the Straits Settlements. So says a recent issue of the "New York Commercial."

**CHEAP QUININE.**—Following the initiative of Assam the Burma Government are adopting special measures for the supply of Government quinine to the poorer classes of the population in the rural areas of the Province. Burma is supplied from the Madras Government Quinine-factory, and it has now been arranged that 7-grain powders will be substituted for those of 5 grains hitherto in use, the price remaining as before—one pice.

**RESEARCH AT MUKHTESAR.**—The Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar is reported to have done excellent work last year. Research was conducted in regard to several diseases affecting horses and cattle, in some cases with results that may prove of the utmost value. In particular Dr. Lingard succeeded in manufacturing a serum to confer immunity against hæmorrhagic septicæmia—a

disease which is common and fatal in most provinces of India.

**BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN GOODS IN JAPAN.**—In sympathy with their compatriots in China, the Chinese in Yokohama in meeting assembled decided to boycott not only United States goods, but also banks, insurance companies, shippers, and Chinese who adhered to their employment with American firms. At a subsequent meeting, after conference with their countrymen of Shanghai, they decided to restrict their boycott so as to prohibit only the buying of American goods.

**OPIMUM IN THE PUNJAB.**—One curious fact brought out by the Punjab Excise Report was the high rate per head of consumption of opium in the Phulkian States. The Excise Commissioner suggests that a large amount of opium must be imported by the States to be subsequently exported for illicit sale in British India, so as to escape the vendors' licence fees. Should this allegation be substantiated, Sir Denzil Ibbetson thinks that the Punjab Government may have to consider the advisability of restricting the supply of opium to those States to "something more nearly corresponding to their legitimate requirements."

**NOTES FROM JAPAN.**—The Bill to amend the pharmacy law has been revised and is to be introduced into the Diet during this Session.—During May and June of this year the Government laboratories at Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama have examined drugs and chemicals to the following numbers (the figures in parentheses indicate the samples rejected as unfit): poisons 5,256 (15), dangerous 84,656 (719), original 110,217 (3,488), and drugs, etc., of foreign Pharmacopœias 31,549 (688).—To commemorate the war 111,405 camphor-trees have been planted in the province of Aichi, 1,582 of them being planted in the grounds of governmental buildings and schools.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

SOME SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS which were found in the ancient city of Sybaris, and date from the year B.C. 510, were recently exhibited at the Academy of Science in Turin.

**PHARMACIES SUFFER.**—It is reported in the "Pharmatzevticheski Vestnik" that the recent "pogroms" (de-vastations) resulted in three Jewish pharmacies being burned down in Saratoff, the Fisher pharmacy of Yaroslav being sacked, and the town pharmacy of Rostoff being burned to the ground, as also the Ilyinsk pharmacy of Kursk.

**RUSSIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS.**—The question of opening a second women's pharmacy in St. Petersburg, which has been promoted by the pharmacists and the city medical inspector, will probably be decided favourably to the proposition this month, says the "Slovo." It is intended to establish a women's pharmaceutical school in connection with it.

**ITALIAN STATE QUININE.**—The "Bollettino-Chimico Farmaceutico" says that the figures relative to the great increase in the sale of State quinine during the last working year have just been published. From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, the sales amounted to 6,174 kilos., value 672,927.40 lire, with a profit of 183,038 lire; while for the year 1904-5 now quoted the sales weighed 14,061 kilos. quinine, value 1,150,597.85 lire, with a profit of 183,382.47 lire, which has been allocated to the fund for combating the malaria. As for the current year, adds the journal, the sales up till now have again increased by one-third.

**A BUSINESS COURSE.**—The Société Suisse des Droguistes consider that the practical knowledge of Swiss chemists' assistants is insufficient for modern requirements, and have established at the Neuchâtel Commercial School a special class for chemists. The first term commenced on October 2, and will last until July 16, 1906. The Société is giving a certain number of scholarships to its young members who desire to attend the school. The programme of instruction includes organic and inorganic chemistry, chemical technology, practical chemistry, photography, physics, pharmacy, book-keeping and commercial arithmetic, commercial and special law, French, German, English, and Italian.

## Australasian News.

Communicated by the Australian Staff of "The Chemist and Druggist."

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other, societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association.  
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.  
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

### New South Wales.

REGISTRATIONS.—Clements' Tonic, Ltd., has been registered with a capital of 20,000*l.* in 20,000 shares of 1*l.* each, with the object of acquiring from Elliott Bros., Ltd., the benefit of the medicine, called "Clements' Tonic," and also certain other medicinal preparations known as "Fletcher's Pills" and "Clements' Certain Cure."—Sadler's Pharmacy, Ltd., has been registered under the Companies Act, with the office at Sydney. The objects of the company are to take over the businesses until lately carried on by Henry Daniel Blandford Cox, of 414 Oxford Street, Woollahra; Sydney Nathan Mears, of 408 Oxford Street, Woollahra; Arthur Herbert Reuss, of Military Road, Mosman; and Arthur Rupert Joscelyne, of 84 Walker Street, North Sydney, and 216 Miller Street, North Sydney, all trading as chemists and druggists. The capital consists of 10,000*l.*, divided into 10,000 shares of 1*l.* each.

THE PHARMACY BOARD of New South Wales met on October 14. Two pharmacists were registered, and it was reported that six candidates for the Preliminary examination had passed out of ten who sat. The indentures of three apprentices were registered and the Board was informed that an applicant who had been registered at a previous meeting on the Matriculation examination of the Melbourne University was the person who impersonated other people recently at the Preliminary examination of the Victorian Board. The Victorian Board said that it would not subsequently entertain his application for registration in Victoria under the reciprocity agreement, and the New South Wales Board decided to delete the name from the register of those who had passed the Preliminary examination. As the New South Wales Preliminary examination does not embrace the subjects of algebra and Euclid, the Victorian Board had been unable to recognise two New South Wales certificates, but have decided to grant special examinations in algebra and Euclid for such applicants. The Attorney-General wrote stating that he declined to recommend the remission of any portion of the fines in the case of Sydney Mears.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES POISONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL was brought on for its second reading on October 26 after two all-night sittings, and passed by forty votes to eight out of a House of ninety members, after a debate of three hours, filling twenty-one pages of "Hansard." Fourteen speakers played the game of "throwing lights," with contradictory results. Two ex-Ministers attacked the Bill frivolously and one member furiously. One of the ex-Ministers (Mr. Perry) had actually given instructions for the preparation of the Bill now introduced by his successors. The furious member was Mr. Gillies, who lately secured the appointment of the Select Committee concerning the registration of Walter Trafford. Mr. Thomas (Glen Innes), the pharmacist M.L.A., evidently impressed members by the statement that out of 700 different proprietary medicines sold in New South Wales 680 are not affected by the Bill. Representatives of country districts, as usual, spoke against restrictions that the Bill does not contemplate, but did not convince Mr. McGowen (Redfern) that any injustice would be caused. Mr. Scobie (the Murray), with a constituency of 500 square miles and only two chemists' shops, 100 miles apart at the opposite corners, said that storekeepers who were his constituents had asked for the Bill. But he thought boys younger than eighteen ought to be allowed to purchase

poison to dress the skins of rabbits they had trapped. Not a single pastoral property in his constituency was without its poison-house—a place built specially for the purpose, with a tank in it, in which to keep phosphorus and other poisons required for rabbit and dog destruction. Five hundred deaths in the last ten years, said Mr. Carruthers, might have been saved by better poison legislation—378 by poison self-administered, 120 by accidental poisoning, and an average of two a year of murder by poison. Thousands of pounds might have been saved in the Dean case if the law had then made it illegal to give away poison, as it was to sell it. The novel features of the measure are that it restricts the giving away as well as the sale of poisons. Every vendor of poison is to pay a licence-fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* a year. Seven classes of licence are provided—(1 and 2) chemists, wholesale and retail; (3) storekeepers four miles from a chemist (for all poisons); (4) dealers in photographic materials; (5) dealers anywhere in substances for agricultural, pastoral, or industrial purposes (only for arsenic and phosphorus in not less than 1-lb. packets, strychnine in 1-oz. packets, and carbolic acid in 1-gal. quantities); (6) wholesale dealers; (7) veterinary surgeons. Ergot of rye is put in a third part of the poisons schedule, to be supplied only on a prescription of a medical practitioner, which is not to be repeated. One of the last points of attack was the revenue likely to be realised by the annual licence-fee, wild estimates of 600*l.*, 800*l.*, 1,000*l.*, 1,200*l.*, and 1,600*l.* being made by friends and foes. The Board will need to have its facts well marshalled to convince the Committee what are legitimate expectations and legitimate expenditure. The lowest estimate of 600*l.* is not likely to be realised.

### New Zealand.

S. V. M.—The Government has introduced a Methylated-spirit Bill, which has passed the second reading. It is designed to prevent evasion of the law and loss of revenue by the "cleaning" of methylated spirit and rendering it fit for use as perfume, beverage, food for human use, or other purposes. It has been referred to the Industrial and Commerce Committee of the House.

### South Australia.

FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.—A consolidating Bill repealing the Food and Drugs Acts and the Poisons Act of 1862 has been launched. It provides that the Governor, on the recommendation of the Central Board of Health, may make or alter regulations for (among other things) (1) the inspection and analysis of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, and proprietary articles; (2) regulating and fixing the standards of food and drugs that may be sold, and of the several ingredients of any such food or drug; (7) the regulation and restriction and conditions of the sale of poisons.

### Victoria.

REGULATING PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—At the meeting of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, on October 16, it was resolved to ask the State Government to include in the Pure-foods Bill provisions for "placing labels on patent medicines indicating authoritatively to the public the classes of sickness they are likely to alleviate or cure." It is difficult to imagine a more impracticable suggestion, or one more likely to have effects the opposite of those intended.

THE PURE-FOOD BILL which has been introduced in Victoria has passed the Committee stage. The Bill covers a great number of provisions affecting the sale of drugs. Power is taken to seize any article of food or drug which is considered to be contrary to the provisions of the Health Act, and several machinery clauses provide for the right of search, notice to consignors, and so on. The mere possession of any article of food or drug, the sale or use of which is prohibited under the Health Act, is to be deemed *prima facie* evidence that it is kept in contravention of the Acts. By Clause 15 packages of food, unless exempted by regulation, are to bear an indication of the net weight or true measure of the contents. According to Clause 23 an article of food will be deemed to be adulterated or falsely described if it does not comply wholly or in part with the standard prescribed in the Health Act, contains methyl alcohol, or has a label which is false, incorrect, or misleading in any particular. Warranties given by persons resident outside the State of Victoria will not be available for defence purposes.

## Legal Reports.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### CAMPHORATED OIL.

STEPHEN CHAS. LEPPARD, who carries on a small general business at Cheapside, Birmingham, was summoned at the Police Court there on December 1, for selling camphorated oil not according to the B.P. standard. Mr. Prideaux, who prosecuted on behalf of the Health Committee, said there were two samples of oil—one taken from the defendant, the other taken from the man who supplied him. Both were really disgraceful. The B.P. provides that camphorated oil shall contain 33 per cent. of camphor. The sample taken from the defendant contained only 7 parts of camphor; and instead of olive oil being used the sample contained 20 per cent. of foreign oil. Inspector Jones proved the purchase of nine penny bottles of the oil. He poured the whole of the contents into one bottle and divided them into three parts, according to the Act.

Mr. Carter (Magistrates' Clerk) said he had some recollection of a case in which it was decided that anything sold in such small bottles was not capable of analysis.

Mr. Jones replied that this had been upset by a subsequent case.

The defendant stated that the oil was supplied just as he purchased it. As a matter of fact, it was the first dozen he had bought, and prior to the inspector's visit he had only sold two bottles.

The Magistrates, before inflicting any penalty, decided to hear the second case, in which the defendant was Arthur James, the man who supplied Leppard. Inspector Jones got Mrs. Leppard, wife of the previous defendant, on the same day to purchase some twelve bottles from James, which were mixed together and divided into three parts. Analysis by Mr. Liverseege, the city analyst, revealed the fact that the oil contained only 5 parts in 100 of camphor and at least 42 parts in 100 of foreign oil. The defendant, who, it was explained, sold castor oil, glycerin, camphorated oil, and other things in small bottles, said, in reply to the Magistrates, that he did not make the oil himself. This lot he bought at an auction-sale with some other goods.

Dr. Robertson, the medical officer of health, gave evidence to the effect that the value of the oil depends very largely upon the amount of camphor it contains and the kind of oil in which the camphor is dissolved. Defendant, in replying to questions, said he is not a chemist, neither does he employ a qualified man.

Sir Walter N. Fisher, the presiding Magistrate, said the Magistrates did not think Leppard sold the oil with any intention to deceive, and the summons against him would be dismissed on payment of the costs. The case against James was very different. He did not take the trouble to examine the oil to ascertain what he was selling; but he was content to take what profit he could get. He wished people would realise that if they wanted a proper article they must go to a qualified chemist for it. The penalty would be a fine of 5*l.* and costs, or a month's imprisonment.

#### POWDERED GENTIAN.

At Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions on December 6, before Mr. H. Kerrick-Walker and other Magistrates, Joseph W. Sterling, chemist and druggist, Birtley, was summoned for selling powdered gentian-root which was adulterated with 35 per cent. of ground olive-stones. John Low, chemist and druggist, Birtley, was charged with a similar offence, and both cases were taken together. Mr. J. Turnbull, Chester-le-Street, defended, and the facts not being disputed, he explained that the purchases were the first that had been made from the defendants. The powdered gentian was solely for agricultural purposes. It was manufactured abroad, and as it was sold at such a cheap rate, they did not trouble about the genuineness of it. Defendants were each fined 5*s.*, and costs.

### County Court Cases.

#### BETTING.

In the City of London Court, on December 1, Mr. Manton Oldfield, chemist and druggist, Ludgate Circus, was sued by a Brighton bookmaker, named Parsons, for

10*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, money due on bets which he had made. The defendant said that as the money was supposed to be due in respect of bets the plaintiff could not recover owing to the Gambling Act, and after hearing Mr. Terrell for the plaintiff Judge Lumley Smith gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

#### AN ASSISTANT'S ACTION.

In the Kilmarnock Sheriff Court last week, evidence was heard before Sheriff Mackenzie in an action by James Watson, chemist's assistant, against Mr. Thomas Young, chemist and druggist, 70 King Street, Kilmarnock. Plaintiff sued for 3*l.* 8*s.*—a fortnight's wages in lieu of notice—and 500*l.* damages for slander, the allegation being that the defendant had falsely and calumniously charged plaintiff with having stolen six pairs of forceps from the defendant's shop. Police evidence having been given to the effect that the defendant lodged a charge of theft against the plaintiff in respect to dental forceps, plaintiff said he had been an assistant for thirteen or fourteen years, and a fortnight's notice was the custom in the Scotch drug-trade. He first entered defendant's employment in April 1900. Defendant sold the business, but subsequently repurchased it, and he (plaintiff) went back to him as assistant at 32*s.* a week, subsequently increased to 34*s.* per week. One day he was dismissed at a moment's notice. With regard to the charge of theft, plaintiff said he had three pairs of forceps when he entered defendant's employment. Two of the pairs of forceps and one pair belonging to defendant were sent to Messrs. Hatrick & Sons to be replated, the cost being borne by defendant and the receipt made out in his name. Since being discharged he had been unable to get a situation. In cross-examination plaintiff admitted that there was a time during the first period of his employment with defendant when he drank to excess and was landed in the asylum. Defendant, however, took him back after he came out of the asylum.

For the defence, Mr. William Greig, of the New Apothecaries' Co., Glasgow, gave evidence to the effect that defendant had spoken to him several times about plaintiff's unsteady habits. The defendant in his evidence said he had been a chemist in Kilmarnock for fifty years. He had spoken to plaintiff times without number as to his drinking habits. On different occasions plaintiff lay drunk in a chair in the back shop all the afternoon. Ultimately plaintiff turned up one morning unfit to stand behind the counter, and he dismissed him. With regard to the forceps, he (defendant) was honestly under the belief when he sent for the police that the forceps were his. He denied having proffered a charge of theft against plaintiff.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the case was adjourned for debate.

#### MIST BISM. COMP. CASE.

In the Peterhead Sheriff Court on December 1, Sheriff Robertson heard counsel as to the relevancy of an action brought by Mr. Alexander Gall, chemist and druggist, Fraserburgh, against Dr. R. A. Slessor, 37 Broad Street, Fraserburgh, for 250*l.* as damages for alleged slander. The facts of the case were reported in our issue of November 11, p. 764. The defender wrote a prescription for a patient, the medicine being mist. bism. comp., intending that it should be dispensed by Mr. W. W. Hunter, chemist, with whom he was accustomed to deal. The patient took it to pursuer, who dispensed it, and when defender learnt of this he charged pursuer in a letter with having supplied a mixture different from that ordered. After hearing counsel Sheriff Robertson said that his view was that the letter was very strong indeed; but if the defender could show that the pursuer had supplied ingredients different from those falling under the description of "mist. bism. comp.," that might be a serious matter for the defender's patient, and the letter might be justified if he did so. But it seemed to him a very extraordinary thing to say that a mixture of a well-known compound, such as this, could only be supplied by the defender's chemist, and, for instance, could not be supplied in Aberdeen or any other place where the patient might happen to be for the time. Indeed, his view was that if the pursuer supplied the ordinary ingredients which are generally known to the trade as falling under the description of "mist. bism.

comp." then the letter was entirely unjustifiable and the doctor would have to pay. The case would not be satisfactorily disposed of without a proof of the whole facts, and the defender must lead in the proof and justify the letter, which he presumed was admittedly a libellous one.

#### TWEEKSBURY CHEMIST'S ACTION.

In the case of Barlow v. White, respecting the sale of a chemist's business in Tewkesbury (see *C. & D.*, November 11, p. 765), judgment was given by Judge Ellicott at the Cheltenham County Court on Friday, December 1. Mr. G. R. Barlow, chemist and druggist, Congleton, sued Mr. Frank White (late of Weymouth), his successor at Tewkesbury, for 41*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, under a promissory note for 100*l.*, and 22*l.* under an I.O.U. There was a counterclaim for 300*l.* for alleged misrepresentation. The jury had been unable to agree, and Mr. Cranstoun now asked the Judge to give a verdict for the plaintiff. He said the claim for the 41*l.* was not disputed, and he submitted he was entitled to judgment on that, and also to interest on the promissory note for 18*l.* 15*s.*, which was also not disputed. Mr. Jefferies, opposing the application, said from the commencement of the case the claim was only admitted subject to the counterclaim. He submitted that his Honour could not give judgment now because the claim formed part of the subject-matter in dispute. The Judge asked why defendant did not take steps to apply for another jury, and Mr. Jefferies replied that he had been waiting for plaintiff to move. Mr. Cranstoun said if defendant would bring the money into court they would not object to let it stand over. Mr. Jefferies said defendant could not possibly do this, as he had been ruined by the purchase of the business. The Judge, having elicited the fact that defendant is still in possession of the shop, remarked that he might borrow the money. He gave judgment for plaintiff on the claim for 42*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, but stayed execution on condition that the money, with the taxed costs, is paid into court within a week.

#### A PERFUMERY ORDER.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on December 8, before Judge Edge, Reinhardt V. Wagner, importer of perfumes, 34 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., sued William Watkins, hairdresser, of Criterion Buildings, Crouch End, and his brother, Henry Watkins, for 11*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, for perfumery supplied to defendants, in connection with their hair-dressing business at Crouch End. The summons was originally issued against Wm. Watkins, but by an order of the Registrar, the name of Henry Watkins was subsequently added. William did not appear. His brother was represented by a solicitor. The case had been previously before the Court, when Walter E. Harding, a traveller in the plaintiff's employ, stated that the order was given jointly by the two brothers. Defendant said his position at the shop was that of an assistant to his brother. He knew his brother traded as "Watkins Brothers." It was not true that he ever ordered goods jointly with his brother. The Judge, in giving a verdict for plaintiff, with costs, said it was perfectly immaterial whether there was a partnership or not between the two brothers. So long as a man allowed himself to be held out as a partner he became liable as much as if there were the documents and all the formalities of a partnership. The defendant, Henry Watkins, clearly allowed himself to be held out as a partner, and he was therefore liable. An order was made for 12*s.* per month.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* ALBERT ERNEST BRADSHAW McMANUS, 8 Forest View, Southampton, Chemist's Assistant.—The public examination of this debtor took place at the Southampton Court on November 29, and was closed after debtor had been examined.

*Re* EDWARD THOMAS DELAMAR, 24 Tolbooth Wynd, Leith, Chemist and Druggist.—Debtor appeared in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court, before Sheriff Orphoot, on December 2, in connection with a petition for cessio of his estates. It was intimated that the debtor had agreed to make a payment to account, and the hearing was again adjourned.

## Deed of Arrangement.

**Kingston, Richard**, the Medical Hall, Kildare, and the Medical Hall, Monasterevin, co. Kildare, Pharmaceutical Chemist. Petition for an arrangement and affidavit of assets and liabilities. Dated, November 29; filed, December 1. Secured or partly secured creditors, 120*l.*; unsecured liabilities, 577*l.*; estimated net assets, 530*l.*

## Gazette.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

**Anthony, Thomas**, Truro, pharmaceutical chemist.

**Burder, R. E.**, Edith Grove, Fulham, London, S.W., physician's assistant.

**Heys, W. E., Heys, F. A., and Nuttall, Harold Pilling**, trading in co-partnership as Berkeley & Pilling, Wealdstone, Middlesex, manufacturers of toilet requisites.

#### ADJUDICATION.

**Rigby, Josiah**, Stalybridge, Cheshire, herbalist.

## New Companies & Company News.

**FRONTIER MINERAL-WATER CO., LTD.**—Registered in Dublin. Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, aerated and mineral waters. The first directors are J. T. Cardwell, J. P. McNally, and J. H. Savage. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

**ELVAN SPRINGS, LTD.**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 3,000*l.*, in 5*s.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of mineral-water manufacturers, bottlers of beer and other liquids, etc. The first directors are J. Stirling, A. Kirkland, J. Maxwell, T. Shearer, and W. Watson. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Stewarton Street, Wishaw.

**SACCO, LTD.**—A South African company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, has been registered to acquire the world's rights and patents of the medicine "Sacco." The necessary capital has been subscribed privately to enable the company to open up depôts and agencies in parts of the world where it is not already represented. The directors are Messrs. V. A. Van der Byl, Charles W. Adams, Herbert Riches, Frederick L. St. Leger, and Charles H. Stevens (managing director).

**WISKEMANN, LTD.**—Capital 5,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with H. O. H. Wiskemann, and to carry on the business of exporters and importers of, and dealers in, animal and other waste products capable of being used in the manufacture or production of chemical manures, cattle food, soap, and like commodities, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are H. O. H. Wiskemann, S. G. Hoerle, and G. F. Hoerle. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

**MERRILLEES SOAP CO., LTD.**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (5,000 6-per-cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To adopt from Mrs. E. Merrillees her secret in connection with the composition of an antiseptic soap, and to carry on the business of soapmakers, perfumers, chemical-manufacturers, glycerine-distillers, oil-extractors, fat and bone boilers, manure-manufacturers, drysalts, oil and colour men, etc. The first managing director is A. F. Collins, 51 Wiltshire Road, Brixton, manufacturer. Office, 31-33 Newington Causeway, S.E.

**HETRALINE SYNDICATE, LTD.**—Capital 7,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the rights of manufacturing and dealing in a remedy known as "Hetruline," recently acquired by Charles Zimmermann & Co., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in "Hetruline," patent medicines, proprietary articles, druggists' sundries, etc. The first subscribers are: C. Zimmermann, 9 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., merchant; A. Morgan, merchant; E. W. B. Blasius, clerk; G. R. Taylor, clerk; C. E. Cooper, clerk; J. L. Davies, clerk; C. H. Weller, clerk.

**DRAKE'S BOTTLE-MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire a machine for the manufacture of glass bottles and the like, patented by W. Drake (No. 13,818 of 1900), to adopt an agreement with the said vendor, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and factors of and dealers in glass bottles of all kinds for perfumers, druggists, wholesale chemists, confectioners, Italian warehouseman, etc. The first directors are William Drake, 63 Heron Road, Herne Hill, S.E., glass-bottle manufacturer, and R. W. Robins, 20 Milkwood Road, S.E., engineer.

**UNA FOOD CO., LTD.**—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire as a going concern the business of wholesale and retail bakers and manufacturers and sellers of "Una Malted Food for Infants and Invalids," manufacturers and sellers of self-raising flour and similar foodstuffs, etc., carried on at 66 Welbeck Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, as "M. Sagar & Co.," and to adopt an agreement with J. G. Ashton. The first directors are J. J. Sagar, Ashton-under-Lyne, baker; J. G. Ashton, Manchester, stock and share broker; J. Walker, Sale, Cheshire, estate agent; and J. Wilkinson, 31 Faulkner Street, Manchester, merchant.

**ALPIN THACKERAY & CO., LTD.**—Registered in Dublin. Capital, 355*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, grocers, oil and colour men, etc., now carried on at 83 Queen Street, Dublin, as "Henry C. Thackeray." The first subscribers are E. B. Alpin, Sandeforde, Pigeon House Road, Dublin, druggist; T. Alpin, Sandeforde, Pigeon House Road, Dublin, retired engineer; E. Alpin, Sandeforde, Pigeon House Road, Dublin; H. C. Thackeray, 83 Queen Street, Dublin, pharmaceutical chemist; Mrs. R. M. Thackeray, 83 Queen Street, Dublin; Mrs. E. Fahey, 83 Queen Street, Dublin; and E. J. Travers, 121 Capel Street, Dublin. E. B. Alpin and H. C. Thackeray are the governing directors and managers. Qualification, 130 shares. Registered office: 83 Queen Street, Dublin.

**CY-MEL-INE CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**—Capital 7,500*l.*, in 6,250 preference shares of 1*l.* each and 25,000 deferred shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, patent-medicine vendors, drysalters, importers and manufacturers of, and dealers in, pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, and to adopt an agreement with N. A. Gilchrist with regard to the preparation known as Cy-mel-ine. The first subscribers are H. J. W. Raphael, 13 Bartholomew Villas, N.W., gentleman; N. A. Gilchrist, Salisbury House, E.C., wholesale agent; J. A. French, 520 Salisbury House, E.C., secretary; G. C. Wood, 61-63 Broad Street Avenue, E.C., merchant; J. L. Turrill, 28 Basinghall Street, E.C., F.C.I.S.; J. J. Cornell, 835 Salisbury House, E.C., merchant; I. Abrahams, 832 Salisbury House, E.C., merchant. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification, 25 shares. Registered office: 521 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

**VINOLIA CO., LTD.**—The report of the directors for the year ended August 31 states that the net profit for the year (after writing off for depreciation the sum of 3,905*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*) was 18,688*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* The balance brought forward from 1904 was 284*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, making a total of 18,973*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The directors have applied in payment of the dividend on the preference shares at 5 per cent. per annum to August 31, 6,250*l.*; also interim dividend at 5 per cent. per annum for half-year to February 28, 1905, on the ordinary shares, 3,125*l.*; and recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary shares to August 31, at 9 per cent. per annum, making 7 per cent. for the year, 5,625*l.* A sum of 3,000*l.* has been placed to reserve; the income-tax account balance is 74*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, leaving 899*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* to be carried forward. There has been a substantial improvement in the sales during the year under review, and the profits of the company exceed those of the preceding year by 4,657*l.*

**CAMWAL, LTD.**—The annual report of the directors for the year ended September 30 states that they recommend the payment of dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. on the preference shares and of 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares (being equal to 7½ per cent. on the original shares). This will absorb 4,534*l.* 5*s.*, leaving a balance of 1,037*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* to be carried forward. Dividends will be paid on December 20, and for that purpose the transfer books will be closed from December 2 to 20, both days inclusive. Mr. Montague Davenport having resigned his directorship, his son, Mr. Hayward M. Davenport, has been elected in his stead, and the shareholders (at the annual meeting at the Frascati Restaurant on December 12) are to be asked to confirm this. The balance-sheet shows on the debtor side: capital issued, 132,378*l.*; debentures, 42,750*l.*; sundry creditors, 2,679*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; reserve account against syphons, bottles, cases, and soda-fountains in stock and customers' hands at selling price, 30,565*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; unclaimed dividends, 96*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; net profit and balance forward, 5,571*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The assets include 7,264*l.* in cash at bankers; 97,731*l.* 16*s.* freeholds and leaseholds, proprietary rights, trade-marks, and goodwill; 2,255*l.* for horses, vans, etc.; 12,117*l.* 10*s.* for plant; 3,136*l.* for tablets, giant syphons, etc.; 37,911*l.* syphons, bottles, etc., in stock at selling-price; 2,218*l.* for stock-in-trade; 14,606*l.* 12*s.* due from customers; 34,266*l.* syphons on loan at selling price; 296*l.* sundry debtors; and 2,243*l.* 16*s.* investments. The profit-and-loss account shows a gross profit (after deducting depreciation) of 17,428*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and a net profit of 4,618*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The general expenses were 8,039*l.* 4*s.*; rents, rates, etc., 800*l.* 18*s.*; insurance, 382*l.* 15*s.*;

advertisements, 1,001*l.*; directors' fees, etc., 507*l.* 10*s.*; interest and debentures, 1,923*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; and bad debts, 240*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

**IDRIS & CO., LTD.**—The annual report of the directors for the year ended October 31 states that the past year has not been a satisfactory one, and the continued trade depression has adversely affected the result of the year's working. The price of sugar has been the highest for many years past, and this item alone would account for a very considerable reduction in the profit made during the past year. A plant has been installed for the manufacture of carbonic-acid gas, and the two artesian wells continue to yield the most satisfactory results. The profit for the year, after charging interest on debenture stock and making full allowance for depreciation, and providing a sinking fund for the redemption of the leasehold properties, is 12,927*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, which, with 2,514*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* brought forward from last account, makes a total amount of 15,441*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* standing to the credit of profit-and-loss account. The directors recommend that of this amount the sum of 13,200*l.* be distributed to payment of dividends on "A" preference shares at 6 per cent. per annum (6,600*l.*); "B" preference, 7 per cent. (700*l.*); "A" ordinary, 10 per cent. (5,000*l.*); "B" ordinary, 5 per cent. (900*l.*); leaving a balance of 2,241*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* to be carried forward. A resolution will be proposed at the annual general meeting on December 14 that the number of directors be increased to six, and that the two additional directors shall be Mr. William T. W. Idris and Mr. Walter H. W. Idris, sons of the chairman, both of whom have held responsible positions in connection with the company for some time past. Mr. T. H. W. Idris and Mr. James Bradford are the two directors to retire, but they offer themselves for re-election. The balance-sheet shows liabilities consisting of 206,000*l.* in shares, 100,000*l.* debenture stock, 11,047*l.* sundry creditors, 40,000*l.* reserve account, 306*l.* sinking fund, and 699*l.* benevolent fund. The assets comprise leasehold and freehold properties, 146,008*l.*; capital in branches and sundry investments, 71,877*l.*; stock-in-trade, 66,495*l.*; plant and machinery, 20,815*l.*; sundry debtors, 27,946*l.*; goodwill, 22,757*l.*; bills receivable, 499*l.*; balances at bank, 13,494*l.*

## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

**BOOTS, LTD.**, have opened new business premises at Bond Street, Leeds.

**MESSRS. D. W. GREENHOUGH & SON**, chemical-brokers, have removed to 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

**MR. E. R. GOUNDRY**, chemist and druggist, of Cowbridge Road, Cardiff, has disposed of his business to Messrs. T. Young & Co.

**MR. WILLIAM C. BROWN**, chemist and druggist, and Mr. J. Hurley Piddock, chemist and druggist, have opened an up-to-date business at 341 Bearwood Road, Bearwood—a suburb of Birmingham. Mr. Brown was for ten years with Messrs. Hedges & Son, of Birmingham, and Mr. Piddock was until recently manager of a branch business belonging to Mr. T. J. Preston, of Leeds.

**MR. E. LL. HUMPHREYS** is opening a business at Trecynon, Aberdare, as soon as the necessary fittings are complete.

**MESSRS. B. A. SMITH & CO.**, drug and chemical merchants and agents, 36 Crutched Friars, E.C., have removed to more convenient premises at 4 Church Row, Aldgate, E.C.

**DUTY-FREE TUNISIAN OLIVE-OIL.**—The Tunisian "Journal Officiel" of November 15 contains the text of a French Presidential decree fixing at 12,000,000 kilos. the quantity of olive and olive-husk oil, of Tunisian production, which may be imported into France free of duty during the twelve months ending October 31, 1906.

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL** of New South Wales met on October 17. The British Medical Association reported that in the opinion of the Council of the New South Wales branch the taking of commission from or sharing of profits with a chemist by medical men is unprofessional and reprehensible in the highest degree. The offender complained of at the previous meeting was not a member of the Association, and therefore was beyond its control. A wholesaler wrote that although two years ago he had desisted from supplying nurses, at the request of members of the Society, he finds that other wholesale houses are supplying them and that the retail pharmacists had not given him any additional support. The Council resolved to hold the letter for fuller discussion at the next meeting.

## Festivities.

### Sunderland Chemists' Association.

THE annual dinner of this Association has been held since our last issue, at the Grand Hotel, Sunderland, Mr. Robt. H. Bell presiding. The Mayor, Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, and representatives from kindred associations were among those present. After the loyal toasts, Dr. Bell gave "The Pharmaceutical Society," which was responded to by Alderman Harrison. "The Sunderland Chemists and Kindred Associations," proposed by Councillor Shields, was responded to by Messrs. Bell and Gilderdale. There were other toasts, and some music to lighten what was a successful dinner.

### A Hewlett Social.

THE eighth social evening of the staff of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son was held at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, E.C., on December 2. Mr. E. J. Millard, F.C.S., occupied the chair, with Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett as Vice-Chairman. An excellent dinner was provided, and upwards of sixty were present. After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed "The health of Mr. John C. Hewlett," and referred to the progress made during the year, especially in the export part of the business, where several new travellers in various parts of the Empire had been appointed. He associated with the toast Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett, who responded in a neat and effective speech. A smoking-concert followed, and the songs by Mr. V. C. Hewlett, Mr. J. A. Eveness, and Mr. H. Pile deserve special mention; while the humorous contributions of Messrs. E. Thompson, Will Cragg, and T. Maher were enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Hull was the accompanist, and it is noteworthy that practically the whole of the musical entertainment, successfully organised by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. Gillard), was contributed by members of the staff. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and "Auld Lang Syne" brought this pleasant reunion to a termination about 11 P.M.

### An Evening at Manchester.

ON Saturday evening, December 2, the staff of Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, held their twenty-seventh annual dinner and smoking concert at the Grand Hotel. The guests, numbering about sixty, included Messrs. G. S. Woolley (managing director), Hermann Woolley, E. J. Woolley, and C. A. Johnstone (directors), Drs. Johnson, Melvin, and Booth, Mr. J. W. Tattersall, and Mr. Harrop White (Town Clerk of Mansfield). The evening was of especial interest to those present on account of presentations of silver plate by directors and staff to Mr. A. Balmforth, the firm's senior representative, who after forty-five years' service is retiring from commercial life. Mr. G. S. Woolley, in making the presentation on behalf of the directors, spoke of Mr. Balmforth's long and honourable connection with the firm, and Mr. W. Lane, who made the formal presentation for the staff, also spoke very warmly of Mr. Balmforth's career. Drs. Johnson and Melvin, Mr. Tattersall, and other speakers paid tribute to Mr. Balmforth's upright and gentlemanly character, and hoped that in his retirement he would find that healthful rest he so richly deserved. A capital musical programme was provided, a point worthy of note being that, with the exception of two selections by a professional humorist, all the talent was supplied from the staff, and included solos and part-songs splendidly rendered by Messrs. A. C. Vallance, J. H. Franklin, Crowe, Joughin, Macdonald, Barrow, Kinder, and Morgan. Messrs. A. H. R. Balmforth, A.C.I.S., and J. Davies acquitted themselves with much credit at the piano.

### Thanksgiving.

MR. FREDERICK C. VAN DUZER presided at the Thanksgiving banquet of the American Society of London at the Hotel Cecil on November 30. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were the principal guests, and the gathering was quite of a civic character, leading civic and financial authorities being present. Many representatives of the drug-trade are connected with the Society, and among those present were Mr. R. E. Balch (Scott & Bowne), Mr. R. A. Fairclough (Lennon, Ltd.), F. M. Fisk and Harry J. Fisk

(Parke, Davis & Co.), A. E. Holden (Fairchild Bros. & Foster), S. Kutnow, F. B. Power, Ph.D., Donald M. Power, Nelson Richards, and S. R. van Duzer. The gathering was remarkably brilliant, for it was a ladies' night, and most of them carried small fortunes in jewels. The banquet in every way realised Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's injunction to his people:

We live in easier and more plentiful times than our forefathers, the men who, with rugged strength, faced the rugged days; and yet the dangers to national life are quite as great now as at any previous time in our history. It is eminently fitting that once a year our people should set apart a day for praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of Good. . . . Therefore, I now set apart Thursday, the thirtieth day of this November, as a day of thanksgiving for the past and of prayer for the future.

### A P.D. Dinner.

ON December 1 a number of his colleagues in the London office of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., together with the members of the travelling service department, entertained Mr. W. F. Whelan to dinner in the Council Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on the occasion of his returning to America to assume a position in the home office at Detroit. Upwards of forty sat down to dinner, Mr. F. M. Fisk being chairman, with Messrs. H. Hickey and G. R. H. Clark as croupiers. The Chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and presented Mr. Whelan with a gold chain and pendant, subscribed for by the members of his own department, and with an address signed by each of the subscribers. Mr. Holderness afterwards presented Mr. Whelan with a gold-mounted fountain-pen from his friends in the office. In the course of a feeling reply Mr. Whelan spoke of his long connection with the firm, the pleasant time he had had in this country, and the many friends he had made. Mr. Hickey proposed "Parke, Davis & Co.," which was replied to by Mr. P. E. Hall (Detroit) and by Mr. Fisk. "The health of the Travelling Service Department" was submitted by Mr. T. Maben, Messrs. C. H. Foster and Clark replying; Mr. R. MacAlley proposed "The Office Staff," and Mr. J. C. Holloway responded. During the evening a programme of music was efficiently rendered by Messrs. S. Jamieson, W. D. Astill, H. D. Bowden, J. W. Hull, D. A. Nightingale, and R. MacAlley, Mr. Clark accompanying with his usual ability.

### The Derby Dinner.

As briefly noted in our last issue (p. 878), the annual dinner of members of the Derby and District Chemists' Association took place at the Bell Hotel, on November 29. Mr. C. D. Hart (President) occupied the chair, and among those present were Sir Thomas Roe, M.P., Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., Dr. R. Laurie, Dr. G. D. Moor, Dr. Heath, Councillor H. W. Surtees, the Rev. Lang Buckland, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (London), Mr. F. S. Ross Sergeant (Nottingham), and many members. In responding to "The Houses of Lords and Commons," Sir Thomas Roe, speaking of the Pharmacy Bill, said it was very difficult to obtain anything in the way of private legislation, because for the last three or four years there had been no chance of a hearing for private members' Bills; but the Government was now on its last legs, and he hoped that in the near future there would be not only a change in power but also that the methods of the House would be altered. He was entirely in sympathy with chemists in their aims. Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., who also replied, said the idea of the Pharmacy Bill was to see that chemists had fair play, and that companies were put on the same basis as the individual and made as amenable to the law as the individual chemist. He would do all in his power to bring about the reforms that chemists desired, and that they were justly entitled to. Mr. Ross Sergeant proposed "The Derby and District Chemists' Association," and the Chairman replied. Mr. Arthur Wilson, J.P., gave "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and Mr. Glyn-Jones, who responded, explained the scope of the Pharmacy Bill. In the course of further remarks he said it had been argued that chemists, under the name of the Pharmaceutical Society, were trade unionists. That was a dreadful charge, but if it were so he himself was a member of two trade unions—viz., the Pharmaceutical Society and the English Bar—each of which was striving to obtain legal State protection for its degrees. In all his

experience in the lobbies of the House of Commons, moreover, he found the best friends of the chemist were among the representatives of trade unions, and that was so because they understood the position of the chemists and the need of legislation to amend the conditions under which they worked. Although chemists were not members of any trade union, and were not trade unionists, it would be well to take a lesson from some of these organisations in their methods. Other toasts included "The Medical Profession," proposed by Mr. J. A. Cope and replied to by Dr. Laurie, J.P., and "The Mayor and Corporation of Derby," given by the Rev. E. S. Lang Buckland and responded to by Councillor Surtees. An excellent musical programme enlivened the proceedings, and the dinner was universally acknowledged as the most successful ever held under the auspices of the Association.

## Personalities.

MR. WALTER E. HOLDING, who has been for fourteen years with the Vinolia Co., Ltd., has left the company's service.

MR. ALDERMAN C. E. FOX, pharmaceutical chemist, has been re-elected Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Bethnal Green Borough Council.

MR. THOS. F. WILSON, son of Mr. Thos. Wilson, chemist, Lenton, Nottingham, has passed the final M.B. and B.Sc. examination of the London University.

MR. A. HAWTHORNE, chemist and druggist, has resigned the secretaryship of the Brentford Road Traffic Protection Association. Mr. Hawthorne was thanked for the good work he had done for the Association.

MR. S. JUDD LEWIS, pharmaceutical chemist, 122 Newington Causeway, S.E., whose laboratory notes in our issues of November and December last may be remembered, has, as an internal student of the London University, passed the B.Sc. examination with second-class honours.

It is definitely stated in high political circles, according to the "Liverpool Courier," that one of the early acts of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be to advise the King to confer a peerage upon Sir John Brunner, Bart., who for the last twenty years has represented Northwich in the Liberal interest.

THE EARL OF BERKELEY, along with Mr. E. G. Hartley, communicated a paper to the Royal Society this week on "The Determination of the Osmotic Pressure of Solutions by the Measurement of their Vapour-pressures." Lord Berkeley has been a Fellow of the Chemical Society for ten years, and retired from the Royal Navy in 1887 when he was twenty-two.

A BAZAAR is to be held in the Bath Saloons, Torquay, on January 24 and 25, 1906, on behalf of the Torbay Hospital. A new thing in displays is a "chemist's stall," at which the wife and daughter of Mr. John Taylor, chemist and druggist, are to preside. Another stall devoted to postcards is to be in charge of Miss Young, daughter of Mr. James Young, chemist and druggist, Torquay.

THE LORDS Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have appointed Lieut.-Colonel David Prain, Director of the Botanical Survey of India, to be Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in succession to Sir William T. Thiselton Dyer, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., who retires after holding the appointment since 1885, having previously been assistant director for ten years. Lieut.-Colonel Prain, M.A., M.B., LL.D., who succeeds him, was born on July 11, 1857, and was educated at the parish school, Fettercairn, the Grammar School, Aberdeen, and at Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. After graduating in medicine in 1883, Dr. Prain acted as a demonstrator in anatomy at the Edinburgh College of Surgeons and Aberdeen University until 1884 when he entered the Indian Medical Service, and three years later was appointed Curator of the Calcutta Herbarium. Since then he has been closely associated with botanical matters in India, and succeeded Sir George King as Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens. He has

taken a keen interest in cinchona questions, but there are few subjects related to Indian flora which he has not studied during his residence there. Dr. Prain is a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

MR. LEONARD H. WOOTTON, son of Mr. Henry Wootton, B.Sc., Principal of the London College of Pharmacy, has passed the Final examination for B.Sc. London University, taking honours in physiology. Mr. Leonard Wootton is qualifying as a medical practitioner. He was educated at St. Paul's School, where he obtained a Senior scholarship; matriculated, first division, in 1900, and passed the Intermediate Science examination, first division, in 1901. He then entered University College for the course in medicine, was awarded the silver medal in physiology, and took the Intermediate M.B. as an internal student in 1904. He is twenty-one years of age, and is continuing his studies at University College Hospital.



MR. L. WOOTTON, B.Sc.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS BENNETT, pharmaceutical chemist, whose name is well known in association with Mr. John C. Umney's in regard to the chemistry of essential oils, has passed the London University B.Sc. examination with honours. Mr. Bennett has done all the work for his degree after business hours, working in the evenings only. Mr. Bennett was educated at the Wyggeston High Schools, Leicester, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd & Co., wholesale druggists, of that town. He came to London in 1897, and, after a short course at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, passed the Minor in 1898. In the following year he became a pharmaceutical chemist, and then commenced to work in his spare time for a science degree. He obtained honours at the Intermediate examination in Science in 1901, and was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1904. He has been with Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., for seven years, and is one of the most unassuming of our young and capable workers.



MR. C. T. BENNETT, B.Sc.

## Birth.

LESCHER.—On November 28, at 92 Lexham Gardens, W., the wife of T. Edward Lescher, of a daughter.

## Marriages.

PEDLER—WARBURTON.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on November 25, by the Rev. Canon Luckman, Alexander Pedler, F.R.S., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and Director of Public Instruction, to Mabel, youngest daughter of the late William Warburton, R.N., of Dedham, Essex, and of Mrs. Warburton, of Folkestone.

SPINKS—MILNER.—On November 15, at the Parish Chapel, Carbally, Tramore, Waterford, by the Rev. Fr. Coffee, P.P., Fred W. Spinks, L.P.S.I., Tramore, to Catherine (Kitty) Milner, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Milner, Liverpool.

WOODHOUSE—HEATH.—At the Wesleyan Church, Lancaster, on November 29, by the Rev. S. T. Bosward, Frederic Richard Woodhouse, chemist, Lancaster, to Minnie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Heath, of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

## Deaths.

**AUSTEN.**—At 20 Dover Road, Sheffield, on December 1, John, the dearly loved son of John and Jessie Austen, aged nearly two years.

**ELLIOT.**—At 109 Pembroke Street, Toronto, Canada, on November 12, Mr. Robert W. Elliot, president of the Elliot Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, aged seventy-one. Mr. Elliot had been ailing for about a year, but had attended to business until a few weeks before his death. He was the son of Mr. William Elliot, who founded the wholesale business in Toronto, and he succeeded to it at a comparatively early age on the death of his father. He developed the business greatly, and in course of time it was incorporated, his second son, Mr. William S. Elliot, a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, being associated with him latterly. The business is one of those which have just joined the amalgamation of Canadian wholesalers. Mr. Elliot is survived by his widow, his son (Mr. W. S. Elliot), and two daughters (Mrs. Biggar, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Biggar, of Ottawa, and Miss Violet Elliot). Mr. Elliot took a part in public affairs, and in 1879 was elected President of the Board of Trade.

**GARDNER.**—On November 27, Mr. John Gardner, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Gardner was, until his retirement a few years ago, the manager of the business of Messrs. J. L. Bullock & Co. at Hanover Street, Hanover Square, W.

**LONGMIRE.**—At 83 Greystone Road, Carlisle, on November 28, Mr. Frederick Longmire, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-eight.

**MASON.**—At Argyle Road, Ilford, on November 23, Mr. David Mason, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six.

**VOOGHT.**—At Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W., on November 28, Mr. William Joseph Vooght, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Vooght carried on business for many years in Fairfax Road, being the first occupier of the premises, to which he went more than forty years ago, and in building up an excellent business as chemist and druggist he secured the support and confidence, not only of the public, but of the medical profession at large. Mr. Vooght was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was born in the district of Newton Abbot, Devonshire, and went to London as a young man. He was an assistant in Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, and for some time afterwards was with Messrs. Twinberrow, chemists, of Wigmore Street, W. In 1863 he entered upon the occupancy of 51 Fairfax Road, and from that time until he retired in June last Mr. Vooght was engaged in the business, which was always regarded as one of the best of its kind. For some time his health had been failing, and latterly he had a serious illness. He leaves a widow and five daughters.

**WIMPENNY.**—At St. John's Road, Waterloo, Mr. James Moorhouse Wimpenny, chemist and druggist, aged seventy.

## Recent Wills.

**BURNETT.**—Mr. James Julius Burnett, of Essendene, 2 Claremont Road, Bishopston, Bristol, for twenty-two years in business at 129 Gloucester Road, Bristol, as a chemist and druggist, who died on September 14 last, aged sixty-two, left estate valued at 4,062*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* gross, and at 2,427*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* net.

**CADD.**—Probate of the will of Mr. William Cadd, of High Street, Bideford, chemist and druggist, Vice-President of the local Liberal Club, and for three years a member of the Bideford Town Council, who died on October 4 last, aged sixty-seven, leaving estate valued at 5,386*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* gross, and 5,268*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* net, has been granted to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Cadd, and his nephew, Mr. James Henry Reed, of Gloucester Terrace, Aberdare, ironmonger.

**FEARNSIDE.**—Mr. John Fearnside, of 18 Ashley Road, Aberdeen, formerly of 49 The Green, Aberdeen, retired chemist and druggist, who died at Aberdeen on August 18, aged seventy-eight, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 11,310*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, of which 5,417*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* is personal estate in Scotland. Probate of his will has been granted to his daughter, Miss Margaret Fearnside, of 18 Ashley Road, Aberdeen.

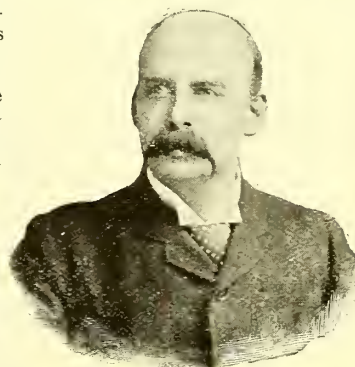
## The Drug Club.

THE annual meeting of this select body of wholesale druggists was held in Cannon Street Hotel on Tuesday, December 5, Mr. Arnold Baiss (the retiring President) in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. John C. Umney) submitted a satisfactory report of the year's business, which included the settlement of several general principles for the guidance of the members. Mr. Ralph K. Harvey, who has acted as Vice-President during the past year, was elected



*Yours very truly,  
Ralph K. Harvey.*

President, and Colonel Wyley (Coventry) succeeds him as Vice-President. Mr. John C. Umney was re-elected Secretary of the Club. In the evening the members dined together in the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C., Mr. Harvey presiding. Forty-five town and country members were present and there was some good speaking. The new President of the Drug Club is a partner in the firm Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, E.C., which gave the Drug Club its first President—Richard Bankes Barron. The name of Harvey was first associated with the Giltspur Street business in 1795, Edward Harvey *primus* then joining the firm, which became Heron, Langton, Harvey & Beckwith. His son Edward had two sons, Charles and Edward, and the elder of these was the father of Mr. Ralph Key Harvey, who joined the firm



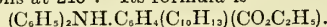
COLONEL WYLEY.

in 1891, having previously had experience in the firm's warehouse and laboratory, at "the Square," and "on the road." Our portrait Mr. Harvey was taken at Plainfield, N.J., whence Mrs. Harvey hails. Colonel Wyley is managing director of Wyleys, Ltd., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Coventry and Birmingham.

## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Arhovine.**—According to Anselmino ("Ber. Deutsche Pharm Gesell.," 1905, 702) arhovine, a new compound recommended in cases of gonorrhoea, is a compound of diphenylamine and the ethyl ether of thymo-benzoic acid. It is a liquid of sp. gr. 1.055, and boils at 218°. Its formula is

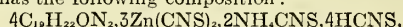


**Separation of Tantalum.**—According to the "Mining Journal," Mr. Henry Bailey, F.C.S., has perfected a method for the separation of tantalum oxide from the comparatively useless niobium oxide. The discovery is stated to be one of considerable importance, in that it should give a commercial value to those deposits of tantalite which at present, and owing to the presence of a high percentage of niobium, remain unworked and practically useless.

**Anhydrides of Organic Acids.**—A cheap process for the production of the very reactive anhydrides of organic acids would lead to their more extensive employment in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and other fine chemicals, says the "Times." The French patent 354,742 of 1905 indicates a means by which this result can be effected. Gaseous silicon fluoride, readily produced from fluorspar, sand, and concentrated sulphuric acid, is passed into fused sodium acetate heated to 220° C., when the gas is absorbed and acetic anhydride distils over. Other acid anhydrides are obtained in a similar manner.

**Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Arsenic Pentoxide.**—Usher and Travers point out ("Proc. Chem. Soc.," 223) that in absence of or in presence of very small quantities of hydrochloric acid, arsenic pentoxide is rapidly reduced, so that the reaction results in the formation of the trisulphide. With increasing concentrations of the acid, up to 25 per cent. strength, the product is the pentasulphide. In the case of the reaction between arsenic pentoxide and sulphur dioxide in solution, hydrochloric acid exerted a similarly marked influence in retarding the rate at which the reduction took place. In presence of concentrated hydrochloric acid, the reaction results in the formation of the trisulphide. It was proved that in this case one has to consider the reaction of the arsenic pentoxide with the hydrochloric acid as taking place much more rapidly than that which would result in the formation of the pentasulphide. The reaction of the arsenious compound and the chlorine with the sulphuretted hydrogen is practically instantaneous.

**Estimation of Cinchona Alkaloids.**—Skey has pointed out that many alkaloids give precipitates with ammonium thiocyanate in the presence of a zinc or mercury salt. Many other metals act in a similar manner; zinc, however, forms the most insoluble precipitates. The alkaloids most sensitive to this reaction are, says P. W. Robertson in "Proc. Chem. Soc.," 242, quinine and the cinchona alkaloids. Thus in the presence of excess of zinc sulphate and ammonium thiocyanate, one part of quinine gives a distinct turbidity in 50,000 parts of water. These precipitates prove to be double salts of considerable complexity. Thus cinchonine ammonium zinc thiocyanate has the following composition:



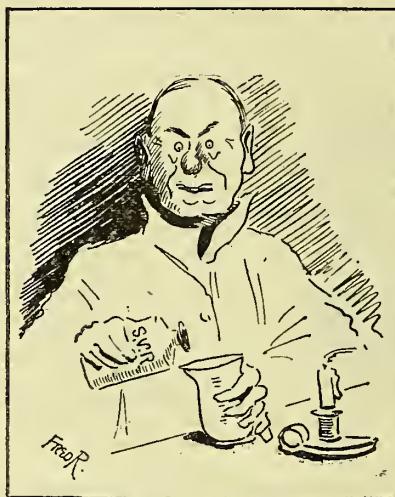
which corresponds closely with that of herapathite or iodoquinio sulphate,  $4C_{10}H_{12}O \cdot N_3 \cdot 3H_2SO_4 \cdot 2HI \cdot 4I_2 \cdot 3Ag$ . Notwithstanding the complexity of these double salts, the determination of the amount of thiocyanate removed from solution by the alkaloids forms an accurate and speedy volumetric method of estimating quinine in the commercial drugs and in the assay of the crude cinchona-bark.

**Malayan Citronella Oil.**—In our issue of October 4 p. 608, reference was made to the manufacture of citronella oil on the Kellas Estate, Perak. This oil has been examined at the Imperial Institute, and Professor Dunstan gives the following figures for it, compared with Java and Ceylon oils:

	Kellas	Java	Ceylon
Sp. gr. ...	0.8948 at 15° C.	0.892	0.903
Refractive index	1.4858 at 24° C.	—	—
Optical rotation (100 mm.) tube	1.34° at 24° C.	0° 50' to 2° 26'	9° 36'
Solubility in 80 p.c. alcohol ...	1 in 1 or more vols.	1 in 1 or more vols.	1 in 1 vol. becoming cloudy on further addition
Geraniol ...	32.7 per cent.	31.9 to 38.1 p.c.	32.9 per cent.
Citronellol (by difference) ...	55.3 per cent.	50.4 to 55.3 p.c.	28.2 per cent.

These results show that the Kellas oil more nearly, in composition, approximates to Java oil than to that produced in Ceylon.

## Conundrum Column.



### Botanical Problem, IV.

What part of the plant is represented by this sketch? Replies should take the form of "Limericks" after the style of those printed in this column. One shilling is paid for each verse printed.

The last sketch was apparently a puzzler. An unusually large number of contributors sent in "solutions," but not a single one was correct. The majority, taking heart from the apparently obvious, guessed "hairs"; another section, more subtle, tried "cell," while yet a third hazarded "fruit." The correct answer is "seed." We print the best "Limericks" in each section.

The conundrum this week, which is hair,  
As Fred Reynolds is fully aware,  
Is not a real floorer,  
But to puff hair-restorer  
Made by Bunkum, the great millionaire.  
S. WALPOLE.

Were I bald, such a thing I would bless,  
Which restores yards of hair, more or less;  
But it's all very well,  
"I feel sure it's a sell"  
That is spelled with a C—not an S.  
N. G. BECK.

The buyer need have no anxious fears,  
If the words of the vendor he hears,  
That the lotion is good,  
May be well understood,  
When the fruit, in full glory, appears.  
WM. A. ELLIFF.

## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Butler, B. D. *Portland Cement, its Manufacture, Testing, and Use.* Enl. edit. 8½×5½. Pp. 406. 16s. net. (Spon.)

*Chemistry Papers (Matriculation).* From June 1875 to September 1905. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 94. 1s. 6d. (Clive.)

*Ellis's Demonstrations of Anatomy. Guide to a Knowledge of the Human Body by Dissection.* 12th edit., rev. by Christopher Addison. 8½×5½. Pp. 862. 12s. 6d. net. (Smith & E.)

Harrington, C. *Manual of Practical Hygiene.* 3rd edit. 8vo. 21s. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Johnson, G. *Book-keeping and Accounts, Notes on Auditing, etc.* 8½×5½. Pp. 232. 7s. 6d. net. (E. Wilson.)

Longmuir, P. *Elem. Metallurgy: Iron and Steel.* 7½×4½. Pp. 284. 5s. net. (Longmans.)

Munro, A. *Book-keeping Down to Date.* 7½×4½. Pp. 206. 2s. 6d. (E. Wilson, 54 Threadneedle Street, E.C.)

Neale, Kate. *Medical Electricity and Light Treatment. Practical Handbook for Nurses.* 7½×4½. Pp. 108. 2s. 6d. net. (Scientific P.)

## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Shadow

of the coming election covers the land, and people who are troubled with aspirations are getting busy. What about ourselves and our projects? This is our opportunity, and perhaps our last one. How can we best utilise it? What sort of a squeak can we contribute to the general discord? Truly we are, as Mr. Gadd says, an infinitesimal minority, but we must not therefore let ourselves become a negligible quantity. All told in Great Britain it can hardly be assumed that the voters intimately acquainted or concerned with our claims as drafted in the Pharmacy Bill number more than twenty thousand, and of these one thousand may be reckoned as hostile and nine thousand indifferent. There are 567 constituencies in Great Britain with an average of 8,129 electors in each. Ten thousand voters pledged to promote the Pharmacy Bill yield an average of eighteen in each Parliamentary division. That is our available force. Few enough to satisfy the king who exclaimed "the fewer men the greater share of honour." Those eighteen can at least make all the candidates aware that there is a pharmacy question, and can show them the right way of solving it if they get elected. We have a good case, but it is one which may easily be spoiled, and the best way of damaging it is by employing the not uncommon but

### False Argument

that having been so good as to qualify we have a consequent claim to some measure of trade-protection. The polite candidate to whom this view is submitted will apparently acquiesce in it, but with a mental reservation that we are impossible people. There is no need to prejudice our case by any such contention. In the Pharmacy Bill we are asking for no monopoly, nor for any restriction on competition. Any man or woman in Great Britain may become a chemist and druggist and keep open shop for the sale of poisons by the way prescribed by statute. But we object, and the public may fairly object, to the statute being virtually disestablished by the substitution of company registration for educational qualification, and to the dangerous exemptions from the provisions of the Pharmacy Act which that irregular method of admission permits. The Bill even goes so far as to accept companies as competitors, but on the reasonable condition that they shall be subject to exactly the same liabilities as individuals, and that the principle of qualified proprietorship which the Act of 1868 insists upon shall be respected to the extent of providing that at least their managing directors shall be qualified. Anything short of this is inconsistent with the law laid down in the Statute-book. *Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.*

### The Tide in the Affairs

of pharmacy, to which Mr. Gadd directs our attention, is a little too precipitate for the Federation policy which he so tenaciously advocates. The Flood will be with us next month, and there is no hope that the Federation will have even chosen its men, still less have collected the money, with whom and with which to steer for fortune or for glory. But the Federation can do valuable work when the election comes, for its executive has shown in the past that it can on occasion touch a button and send energy through the trade. Mr. Gadd's ethics are worthy of all respect, but they are embarrassing to earnest election-workers. Pharmacists, he says, do not wish to intimidate members of Parliament. That is just what most of them would be delighted to do if they had the chance. If the

eighteen in any constituency knew they could turn an election, is there any moral reason why they should not exercise their power for what they believed to be the improvement of the social condition of the nation? Besides, it is the game. Fiscal reformers and free-traders, publicans and teetotalers, Churchmen and Nonconformists, Home Rulers and Unionists are all playing it, openly and unashamed, and why should not we to the extent of our poor ability? There are honourable limits, of course. Many among us cherish principles for which we would always sacrifice our interests. Those voters are not to be argued with. But there are others who have to choose between two candidates, one as good, or, it might be more correct to say, as bad, as the other. These at least may be urged to take the trouble to walk to the poll when the time comes and vote in favour of the man who is most willing to assist the body to which they belong.

### The Editor of the "Spectator."

Mr. St. J. Loe Strachey, is a candidate for the representation of the Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities in Parliament, in opposition to Sir John Batty Tuke, who at present fills that honoured position. As evidence of the educational and moral value of judicious questions to a candidate, Mr. Strachey's case is interesting. Some medical politicians put a series of inquiries to him, and among them was one relating to medical practice and companies. Mr. Strachey replied:

The evasion of present restrictions against the practice of unqualified persons by the use of the Companies Acts is a matter which, in my opinion, calls for immediate legislation in the general public interest. Those Acts were never meant to give immunity to quacks.

So far as appears Mr. Strachey's admirable opinion as to the necessity for "immediate legislation" has lain dormant for a number of years, though he has been preaching to the public every seven days on all sorts of subjects with much unctuous rectitude.

### Davy, Hill, and Hodgkinson

are three of the most persistent names in the history of the London wholesale drug-trade. The middle one of the three only appeared some eighty years ago, but Davy and Hodgkinson could probably give points to any other family names still familiar in the same association except Corbyn and Horner, and this would reduce the final contest between actual living representatives of those old pioneers to the two H's, Hodgkinson and Horner. In 1897 the late Mr. A. S. Hill, then well on in his tenth decade, contributed to the *C. & D.* a list of the London wholesale druggists of 1817. Of the twenty-one firms he named, thirteen were then surviving, but not one was trading under the same style, and only one (Barron, Harveys & Co.) on the same spot which they occupied eighty years previously. The twenty-one firms comprised forty-eight distinct surnames among them, and of those the only ones which had remained throughout the eighty years were Barron, Corbyn, Davy, Harvey, Hearon, Hill, Hodgkinson, Horner, and Langton. It is quite possible that the modern method of registering the title of a firm under the Companies Acts will tend to make it more permanent; which will be a pity, because the long list of variations in the course of a century enshrines much interesting family history.

### Lewis & Burrows

report a net profit on the past year's business of 2,692*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, on which, apparently, they only paid 69*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* income-tax, or just about half the amount which ordinary persons would have to pay. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will be obliged by a remittance of the balance at Messrs. L. & B.'s early convenience.

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Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/ cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	9/ cwt.
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## Editorial Comments.

### Dutiable-medicine Troubles.

THERE is a recrudescence of dutiable-medicine difficulties just now. During the past fortnight we have received an unusual number of inquiries, some of them arising from Revenue letters telling the recipients that they had infringed the law and incurred the 10% penalty. Probably the Inland Revenue officers are specially active at present. We note that most of the difficulties submitted to us are in respect to known, admitted, and approved remedies. Some people still use ailment-names on medicines without making any disclosure or stamping them, and they appear to be surprised to learn that they have incurred the 10% fine; others have highly commendatory statements on labels without disclosure, and generally there is a lack of attention to details which the Board of Inland Revenue made

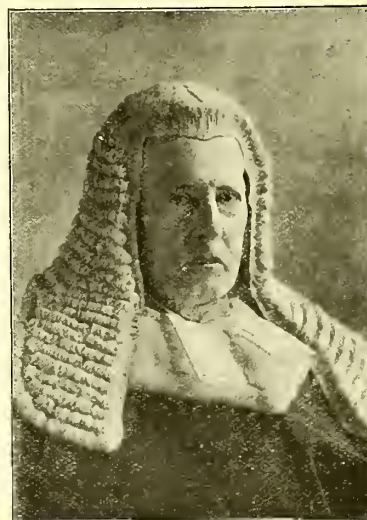
public two years ago for the benefit of the drug-trade. All this has brought trouble, and people who thought the decisions in *Ransom v. Sanguinetti* and *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* were a dead letter are realising their mistake. In our *Diary* for 1906 our subscribers will find clear instructions about this intricate law, and we advise everybody to read the treatise. It begins on p. 283, and it is better to spend a quiet hour reading it than to court days of anxiety and probable fines by breaking the law through inadvertence. So far as known, admitted, and approved remedies are concerned, it is important to note that the persons who enjoy the privilege of selling these unstamped medicines (even although they recommend them for ailments, either by ailment-names or otherwise) are surgeons, apothecaries, or chemists and druggists who have served a regular apprenticeship. Registered chemists and druggists *de facto* enjoy the privilege, which has also been extended to drug-store keepers who have served an apprenticeship to a medical practitioner or chemist and druggist. Retail company-chemists are also understood to share it. It should be observed that the first vendor of a known, admitted, and approved remedy, put up in a condition which would make it dutiable if it were not in this class, must come within the above category; and as there is no distinction in the law between wholesalers and retailers, if a wholesaler outside the category puts up a known, admitted, and approved remedy for a retailer, it is dutiable. We mention this because a case has come under our notice in which a fine has been demanded in such circumstances. Medicines prepared and imported from abroad are technically outside the exemption. Another point which needs close attention is the disclosure. The law requires that "the different denominations, properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies" of medicines coming within the exemption are known, admitted, and approved. For the convenience of all, the Board of Inland Revenue simply require that the label of any medicine for which exemption is claimed shall contain (1) an adequate indication of the ingredients, or (2) a clear reference to the formula as published in an approved book of reference. Attempts to make disclosures as obscure as possible are certain to bring trouble. It should be particularly noted that the titles under which formulæ are published should be used on the labels, and it is important that the possessive case should not be used, as thereby a claim to an occult secret or art in compounding the remedy may be inferred, with consequent exclusion from exemption. This also applies to "prepared only by." It is desirable also to observe that the Board of Inland Revenue do not state whether labels are exempt or not; they mark all labels sent to them "Liable to duty" or "Not liable to duty," although in some of the former cases the labels may give a complete disclosure of the remedy. There is a good deal of misunderstanding about this perfectly clear position, and to avoid it we undertake to give an opinion to our subscribers on any labels submitted to us in duplicate, provided a stamped and addressed envelope is sent for their return. We strongly advise all our subscribers to look into this matter with the view to ascertaining before the Inland Revenue officer calls whether or not their houses are in order. The process of keeping within legal bounds is much simpler now that the position of chemists has been more clearly indicated.

### Mr. Justice Wills Retires.

THE retirement of Mr. Justice Wills from the English High Court Bench is an event which cannot pass without notice in these pages, for as counsel or judge he took part in two of the most celebrated cases dealing with pharmacy. The

first was in connection with the London and Provincial Supply Association, Ltd., and the present is an appropriate time to recall the circumstances. Mr.

William Mackness, who traded as the London and Provincial Supply Association at 113 Tottenham Court Road, W., in December 1877 sold oxalic acid, and the Pharmaceutical Society sued him for a penalty under the Pharmacy Act, which was paid. Mr. Mackness immediately converted his business into a limited company. Purchases of red precipitate and oxalic acid were made from this company in



SIR ALFRED WILLS, P.C.

February 1878, and summonses in respect to these and the December purchase were issued against the secretary of the company and Mr. Mackness, the first being for illegal sale under Section 15; the second was under Section 17, for not labelling the poisons with the name and address of the seller, and the Marlborough Street Magistrate considered that the labelling was sufficient (it bore the name of the company and of a chemist and druggist in its employ); the third summons was also under Section 17 (there were no name and address on the label), and in this and the first case fines were imposed. Mr. Saunders, Recorder of Bath, who appeared for the defence, argued that a company, being a corporation, could not be sued at all. There was no appeal in these cases. On May 10 the Society again summoned the Association, under Section 15, for selling poison and for permitting an assistant to dispense poison. The assistant was the chemist and druggist whose name appeared on the labels. Mr. G. Lake Russell, the Bloomsbury Court Judge, took time to consider his verdict, which ultimately he gave in favour of the defendant company. The Pharmaceutical Society immediately decided to appeal. The hearing of this appeal came before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Mellor in the Queen's Bench Division on March 15, 1879, the Attorney-General (Sir J. Holker, Q.C.) and Mr. Lumley Smith being counsel for the Pharmaceutical Society, while Mr. Wills, Q.C. (now Sir Alfred Wills, the retiring Judge), and Mr. Finlay (now Sir Robert Finlay, ex-Attorney-General) were for the defendants. The case had no more than opened when the Lord Chief Justice remarked:

If the company comes within the Act under the term "person," the company cannot be qualified unless the whole of its members are.

Then it was that Mr. Wills took up the point which Mr. Saunders had mentioned at Marlborough Street. On hearing the Lord Chief Justice's remark he intimated:

It was to that point that his argument would be directed. . . . He did not believe for a moment that in framing the Pharmacy Act the Legislature ever intended to prevent the sale of drugs and the dispensing of prescriptions by co-operative societies. If their attention had been directed to these, they would probably have said that such was not their intention. It was simply a *casus omissus*.

The Lord Chief Justice: Do you say that "person" does not include an aggregate of persons?

Mr. Wills: Yes, my Lord. It would include any number of persons in a private partnership, but I think I shall be able to show you that in construing Acts of Parliament "person" does not always mean "corporation."

The Lord Chief Justice: We will keep our minds open.

On April 5 Mr. Wills went through the Pharmacy Act clause by clause to show that in many instances the word "person" is named in such connection that it is impossible that a corporate body can be intended—*e.g.*, bodies corporate cannot "possess a practical knowledge of their business" as required by Section 1; the names of persons who die are to be erased from the register, and the register is to be kept in alphabetical order of the surnames. The Court reserved judgment until April 25, when it was given in favour of the Pharmaceutical Society; but the remarks of both Judges showed that Mr. Wills's argument had raised difficulties in Mr. Justice Mellor's mind, which were only overcome by the great object of the Legislature, which was to prevent the sale of poisonous or dangerous drugs by persons not qualified by skill or experience to deal in such commodities; and as the Act laid down the future conditions for so doing, and the defendant company had not complied with these conditions, they were liable to be punished. Mr. Wills appeared in the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Bramwell, Baggallay, and Thesiger) on February 23, 1880, in support of the appeal against the Queen's Bench decision, the Attorney-General being heard for the other side on February 25. On March 16 the Court reversed the Queen's Bench judgment. On July 20 and 22, 1880, the House of Lords heard the Pharmaceutical Society's appeal, Lord Selborne, Lord Blackburn, and Lord Watson being the Judges. On this occasion Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., was added to the Society's counsel, and he conducted most of the argument. Mr. Wills again presented the company case with great force, and he had the satisfaction of hearing the judgment appealed from affirmed and the appeal dismissed, with costs. Perhaps we are not entitled to say that this great lawyer was satisfied with his cause, for in the course of his advocacy in the case he "*urged that on Amending Act ought to be applied for if the present was not thought sufficient.*" The date of this notable utterance was April 5, 1879! Mr. Wills was elevated to the Bench in July 1884, and as a Judge he on April 4, 1903, was one of the three Judges who heard the appeals in *Ransom v. Sanguinetti* and *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*. The considered judgment in the latter case sustained the plea of the respondent that he as a chemist was entitled to the exemption as to known, admitted, and approved remedies. This judgment was read, and apparently written, by Mr. Justice Wills; and it stands as one of the most epoch-making interpretations of drug-trade law. Sir Alfred Wills's retirement from his judicial duties has been well earned, and our only regret is that we shall not have the benefit of his great experience in deciding the vermin-killer appeal now pending.

### Orange River Colony Poisons.

A CORRESPONDENT has elicited an interesting point from the Medical and Pharmacy Council of the Orange River Colony. The Poisons Ordinance of that Colony contains a three-part Schedule, the third part comprising proprietary and domestic medicines of a poisonous nature which may be sold by licensed general dealers. Our correspondent asked in respect to these if any of them were imported free from poison would they be exempt from the restrictions placed upon them by the Ordinance. To this the Registrar replied:

Any patent medicine described in Division 3 of the third Schedule to the Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance must be regarded as containing poison, whether it does so or not, until such time as it may be deleted from the Schedule.

Our correspondent took the view that it would be necessary to prove the presence of poison in the article; but we agree with the Council that the articles named in Division 3 are statutory poisons, no matter what their composition may be. Section 46 is precise on this point, and the only ground for supposing the contrary is the statement under Division 3:

Patent and Dutch medicines containing poison within the meaning of Section 46 of this Ordinance.

This is not a prettily worded description, and the words "containing poison" apparently led our correspondent to the surmise that if any of the articles is free from poison it does not conform with the description, therefore is outside the division; but a Schedule inscription cannot modify the emphatic words of the Ordinance. Our correspondent at the same time asked the Registrar if the following label conforms with the requirements of the Ordinance:

In accordance with the Pharmacy and Poison Act, this preparation has now to be labelled "POISON." Its composition, however, remains the same, and, if taken according to directions, is perfectly safe.

In overeenstemming met de Pharmaceutische en Vergiftings Wet, moet dit preparaat nu gelabeld worden "POISON-GIFT." De inhoud er van blijft evenwel dezelfde, en is, zoo het volgens de aanwijzingen wordt gebruikt, zeer veilig.

The Medical and Pharmacy Council directed the Registrar to reply "that they are not in a position to express an opinion on the label," and referred our correspondent to the new regulations in respect to the sale of poisons (*C. & D.*, September 16, p. 475). These regulations contain nothing bearing upon the matter, but Section 50 of the Ordinance provides that scheduled articles shall be labelled with the name of the poison, the word "Poison," and the name and address of the seller. Section 53 says "distinctly labelled." Is the label which we reprint "the word 'Poison'?" We imagine that if the Ordinance were strictly construed the reply would be in the negative, but the label, or one similar to it, has long been used in this country for medicines which are technically poisons, and it has served a good purpose.

### The Cuckoo.

[It has been arranged to hold the annual conference of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in Birmingham in the week beginning July 23 next. Twenty years will then have elapsed since the conference last met in Birmingham.—"*Times*," December 2.]

The B.P.C. to Pharmacy  
Has lent a glad variety;  
And so successful has it been  
That Bloomsb'ry, with a visage green,  
The Conference *kudos* tries to glean,  
To help its lean Society.

With backward look they "bought" the Book,  
And boasted how they'd capture it,  
While, damning with the faintest praise,  
They sneer at independent *troits*  
The B.P.C. at times displays,  
That thus they may enrapture it!

And bilious scribes pen diatribes  
About the state financial;  
Like Kettle crying black to Pot,  
They think *their* state will be forgot,  
And wildly hope to scoop the lot  
By carping circumstantial.

They try to blind the public mind  
By methods slightly querulous:  
"The annual conference," you see,  
Of Britain's *one* Society  
In Birmingham next year will be:  
The "*Times*" is truly garrulous.

Oh, bright the rays that blind the gaze  
Of heirs in perpetuity  
Of Pharmacy's most useful work.  
They wot not where the dangers lurk,  
Until they're pulled up with a jerk  
By Bloomsbury insiduity.

### Change of Government.

The retirement of Mr. Balfour and his colleagues in the Conservative Ministry from his Majesty's Government has been followed by the consent of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to form a Liberal Ministry. It is expected that the new Prime Minister will appeal to the country very shortly, and in view of that there is great activity in political circles. In pharmacy we have no politics, but there is now the beginnings of a Parliamentary party, for the executive of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations could not be idle on this occasion. There is to be no attempt to bring forward any chemist candidates at this juncture, and perhaps the knowledge of an opportunity lost may enable chemists as a body to realise what it means to them not to have a well-subsidised trade body, apart from the Pharmaceutical Society, which being statutory cannot participate in electioneering matters. There are, however, at least three Parliamentary candidates connected with the drug-trade. Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, of Messrs. Potter & Clarke, botanic druggists, Artillery Lane, E., is standing for Camberwell, and his chances of success are good. He is a Liberal and strong anti-protectionist. Mr. T. H. W. Idris, ex-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, is the Liberal candidate for the Flint Boroughs, and although his opponent, Mr. Eldon Bankes, is strong in local interests, Mr. Idris is considered to be almost a certainty. Mr. Richard Winfrey, pharmaceutical chemist and ex-President of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, is Liberal candidate for South-West Norfolk, a constituency which he has been nursing for some time, and he has been making good progress. Mr. Winfrey is no longer directly interested in pharmacy, and while he was in it he was too advanced for the patriarchs of the trade. Of the friends of registered chemists in Parliament who are likely to be returned again, Mr. Thomas Lough is the most interesting as backer of the Bill, and one who probably may get a minor office in the Government. Its bitterest opponent, Mr. Alexander Cross, has a very rocky seat at Camlachie, and had the rare experience of being hooted by his own party last week. On the whole there is not much in the coming election which interests chemists as such, but all chemists who have votes should make a point of letting their candidates know about the company evil, and if any have difficulty in putting the points concisely we shall be glad to help them.

### A Poor-law Parliamentary Candidate.

It is a somewhat curious coincidence that now, when the question of a direct representative of pharmacy in the House of Commons is being so freely talked about, another body of men with public interests to serve should have pledged themselves to a settled course of action on the same matter. The National Poor-law Officers' Association in certain particulars of its organisation is run on lines not dissimilar to the Pharmaceutical Society, and at a meeting of the Council of the Association held at Darlington in October last the Executive Committee placed before the members a definite proposal for the adoption of a candidate to represent the service in the House of Commons. The report was to the effect that the ideal hitherto held by the Association to secure the election of one of its members to Parliament, pay his election expenses, and make an annual allowance for main-

tenance, in the opinion of the committee, is for the present impossible of attainment. But an opportunity has occurred of securing the services of a gentleman seeking election to Parliament who is thoroughly versed in Poor-law and Local Government administration, who takes a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the officers, who will pledge himself, when elected, to represent the views of the Association in Parliament in all matters affecting the service. This will practically amount to direct representation, and may be secured with less financial responsibility, as no payment in respect of maintenance will be required, but the Association would have to provide election expenses. This gentleman, whose identity cannot yet be disclosed, would be brought forward as a candidate for a constituency with the support, and on the recommendation of, the Central Association of one of the two great political parties. He would act generally with the political party to which he belongs, but the Association would retain his allegiance and have his assistance and support in all service matters. A sum of at least 1,000*l.* should be available before any election could be fought; but the committee strongly urged that the Association make provision for meeting all contingencies likely to arise by guaranteeing a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of Parliamentary contests during the next five years. The amount immediately required must be raised by voluntary effort, and the committee recommended that an appeal be made for 2,000*l.*, and in the event of that amount not being contributed by Christmas next, that the deficiency be made up by individual guarantees, pending the establishment of a permanent election fund from the capitation-fees of members. The manner in which this report was received is in some respects a lesson to pharmacists. No indication was given to the Council as to the identity of the candidate, as to his political views, or as to the constituency he was to represent; but notwithstanding this the Council (composed of representatives from each of the District Associations affiliated) unanimously adopted the report, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to raise the funds required.

### Exploded Radiobes.

Mr. Burke's discovery of radiobes last June, which was designated by the lay Press as spontaneous generation, has not remained long unchallenged. Mr. W. A. Douglas Rudge, of Woodbridge School, points out in "Nature" that similar "growths" are obtainable from lead, barium, and strontium salts, these from strontium being much less vigorous than the others. It occurred to Mr. Rudge that the growths are simply a precipitate of some insoluble body formed by the action of the salts used upon the gelatin, and it will be noted that the salts concerned are those which form insoluble sulphates. As there is only a limited amount of matter in the gelatin which can be precipitated by the radium, a concentration occurs at the point of contact of the salt with the gelatin, and then a slow diffusion of the remaining salt takes place downwards, which might give rise to the idea that the thing really grows.

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A curious defence was raised by Mr. George Hulbert, a Cafford chemist, when sued on December 6 in the Clerkenwell County Court by Messrs. George King & Co., infant's food manufacturers, for goods supplied. The chemist said the tins had not been cleaned of their old labels. They bore the name of Devereux. "That is a very ancient name," remarked Judge Edge. "It is the name of the murderer—A. E. Devereux. I could not sell the tins through that," said Mr. Hulbert. "People won't buy these tins with it on." "Have you any witness?" Holding up the tin, Mr. Hulbert replied, "No, only this one—Devereux." He was ordered to pay.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

## COUNCIL-MEETING.

ALL the members of the Council were present at Wednesday's meeting. Reference was made to the deaths of Mr. W. Gilmour (Edinburgh), Mr. Gwilym Evans (Llanelly), and Sir John Burdon-Saunderson, the regrets of the Council being recorded on the minutes. Grants amounting to 65*l.* were made from the Benevolent Fund, Mr. Atkins mentioning that over 1,000*l.* had been granted in minor annuities during the year. Alterations in the syllabus of the Jacob Bell and Manchester scholarships examinations were agreed to, the changes to come in force in 1907. The principal alterations are that the Latin, French, or German is to be an "unseen" subject, and the number of marks in the sections has been re-arranged. Mr. Carteighe brought on his motion in reference to training and examining Major candidates in bacteriology, clinical chemistry, and chemical toxicology. As an alternative he suggested a post-graduate course in these subjects, for which a certificate might be granted.

At the meeting held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on December 6, there were present Mr. R. A. Robinson (President), Mr. J. R. Young (Vice-President), Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer), and Messrs. S. R. Atkins, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, A. Cooper, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, R. L. Gifford, W. H. Gibson, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. News-holme, C. J. Park, A. Southall, D. Storrar, C. Symes, and A. C. Wootton.

### THE HANEURY MEDAL.

A letter was read from Dr. Ernst Schmidt acknowledging the receipt of the Hanbury medal. Despite his ill-health, Dr. Schmidt added, he has taken up his duties this term, and hopes that the work he will do will be of use to science and to pharmacy.

### DEATHS.

The PRESIDENT first referred to the death of Mr. William Gilmour, of Edinburgh, who was formerly chairman of the North British Branch and a member of the Board of Examiners. The President moved that the regret and sympathy of the Council be placed on record.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, in seconding, said he had known Mr. Gilmour from his earliest years, as visitor to the examinations in Edinburgh and as President. He (the speaker) referred to Mr. Gilmour as a man of extreme ability and a man of many sides. He had a great knowledge of chemistry and physics, and was one of the most accomplished pharmacists that has ever been an officer of the Society in Edinburgh.

The motion having been carried,

The PRESIDENT mentioned the death of Mr. Gwilym Evans, of Llanelly. Mr. Evans was a member of the Council from 1887 to 1892, and retired to take up the chairmanship of the Carmarthen County Council. He was a Fellow of the Chemical Society, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, and a Justice of the Peace.

The motion to record the regrets of the Council on the minutes was carried.

The PRESIDENT then referred to the death of Sir John Burdon-Saunderson, who was an honorary member of the Society. At the time Sir John was elected he was Wainfleet Professor of Physics at Oxford. He received his baronetcy in 1889. The President added that he had once met Sir John when President of the British Association, and had an opportunity of mentioning pharmacy to him.

The regrets of the Council are to be recorded.

### ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

One member was elected and an unstated number of persons were restored to their former positions in the Society and to the Register.

### FINANCE.

Mr. Harrington presented the report of the Finance Committee, which showed that 2,000*l.* has been borrowed

from the London and Westminster Bank, leaving, after paying amounts sanctioned at previous Council-meetings, a sum of 994*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* With this balance payments amounting to 2,286*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* are to be made. The last-named sum is made up as follows:

On behalf of the "Journal" ... ..	958	16	1
Sundries ... ..	36	8	7
House ... ..	89	4	1
Stationery, etc. ... ..	36	6	2
Current Expenses ... ..	170	0	0
Salaries, etc. ... ..	892	10	0
School ... ..	45	17	3
Law Charges ... ..	50	9	6
Library ... ..	6	10	0

The balances on the Benevolent Fund are:

Current Account ... ..	1,128	6	7
Donation Account ... ..	116	18	6
Orphan Fund ... ..	8	0	9

From the current account of the Benevolent Fund the payment of sums amounting to 64*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* was sanctioned.

Mr. HARRINGTON, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Benevolent Fund had received the following amounts, some of which have come to hand since the accounts were made up:

Chemists' Ball ... ..	15	15	0
Junior Pharmacy Ball ... ..	10	10	6
Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association ... ..	7	2	0
Glasgow School of Pharmacy ... ..	1	5	0
Dr. A. P. Luff ... ..	5	5	0

The report was adopted.

### BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was considered in committee, after which

Mr. ATKINS, in moving the adoption of the report, said there were ten cases before the committee; five were relieved, two postponed, and three not entertained. Those applications that were declined were for reasons which seemed adequate to the Committee. Besides the cases on the agenda one was referred to in which comfortable and satisfactory arrangements had been made for an elderly gentleman, which relieve the Fund of any further responsibility. Altogether 65*l.* was granted, making 1,004*l.* given in this manner during the year.

The report was adopted.

### L., M., S., AND H. COMMITTEE.

The report of this Committee recommended the payment of Messrs. Parkinson's account for 27*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Some small matters regarding the administration of the School were also mentioned, and an application for admission to the research laboratory declined. Mr. Carteighe has agreed to represent the Society on the Joint Organising Committee of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which meets at Rome next year.

The TREASURER, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Society's interests would be safe in Mr. Carteighe's hands.

The report was adopted.

### ORGANISATION.

The report of the Organisation Committee stated that over 1,000 invitations were issued for the meeting in Manchester, and that over 100 persons were present. At Preston the next day fifty persons were addressed. A private meeting of Divisional Secretaries was subsequently held at Birmingham, and the Secretary reported having attended a similar meeting at Dover.

The PRESIDENT said the more he saw of these meetings the more he was convinced that the meetings are doing a lot of good. Some meed of praise was due to Mr. Gifford, who suggested the idea. The President also referred to the valuable aid he received from the Secretary and Mr. Chater.

Mr. CURRIE, in seconding the adoption of the report, said he thought the meetings were doing a vast amount of good in the country.

The report was adopted.

## EXAMINATION SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendents and deputy-superintendents of written examinations were appointed as follows :

London—Mr. C. B. Allen; Mr. Harry Moon.  
Edinburgh—Mr. C. F. Henry; Mr. Jas. Nesbit.  
Manchester—Mr. Harry Kemp; Mr. C. Swinn.

## BELL AND MANCHESTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Education and Examination Committee reported that they had received the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the regulations for the Jacob Bell and Manchester Scholarships, and recommended the adoption of the report. The sub-committee's report was to the effect that the examination consist of two papers, (a) to occupy two hours, in Latin and French or German, the translation to be from unseen authors, the marks obtainable being 200; (b) to occupy three hours, and to consist of the other subjects named in the present syllabus (English, arithmetic, botany, chemistry, and pharmacy), but to consist of only one paper, and not divided into subjects, the questions being based on the Pharmacopœia, the marks for this paper to be 300. As regards English it was suggested that 100 marks should be awarded for the composition and style of the whole papers. There is to be no separate paper for arithmetic, the subject being comprised in the questions from the Pharmacopœia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said periodic adjustments were absolutely necessary in the subjects for competitive examinations. The general tone and trend of the alterations is in the direction of avoiding cramming, and tend to induce the student to put his practical knowledge in use in answering the subjects of the papers.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, answering an objection that the examinations would be made more difficult, said that was not so. The object had been rather to get at the knowledge of the candidates without inducing them to work up special subjects. The examination in technical knowledge would be such as should have been acquired by a young man during his apprenticeship. The Pharmacopœia is indicated to show the amount of science required, the candidates not being expected to be expert chemists or pharmacists. Many years ago he (the speaker) drew up the present regulations with the object of preventing special preparation for the examination. At that time it was found that the sons of well-to-do people were being specially prepared at educational institutions for the examination. It was felt that those less favoured by fortune, for whom the scholarship was really founded, should have a chance of competing. The regulations have, however, acted in the opposite direction, and candidates have set to work to get drilled in Latin, arithmetic, and English especially for the examination. It was felt that the arithmetic of a young man of twenty could be better tested by practical questions on the Pharmacopœia. The new regulations discourage working for special departments of the examination. The examination is not made more stringent, but better adapted to the age of the candidates. The marks have been arranged so that the ordinary intelligent apprentice, without sixpence in his pocket, can compete on an equality with those who are well off. The scholarship is benevolent in character, and should not be regarded as a prize for those who can afford to pay.

The VICE-PRESIDENT drew attention to the fact that the same regulations were intended to apply to the Manchester scholarship.

Dr. SYMES regarded the scheme with some satisfaction as an effort to see how school training has developed the brain of the candidate. The use of all knowledge is in the application of it. He (the speaker) hoped that as no special paper is to be set, the candidates would not think less value was set upon it as a subject. He looked upon arithmetic as exercising the brain much more than acquiring a language.

Mr. WOOTTON asked if he rightly understood that the language subject was to be entirely unseen, and having been informed that was so, said it would be a great improvement, as it would show what the candidate actually knew of a language.

Mr. HAGON asked whether it was possible to admit a knowledge of Welsh, and read a letter of inquiry he had received from a chemist in Wales.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the question arose when the Council were considering the Preliminary examination subjects, but in the present case the committee never in their wildest moments gave the matter a thought. It has not even been decided whether Welsh is a modern or a foreign language.

The TREASURER said the two points were to obtain proof of a sound education and of industry and intelligence on the part of an apprentice. The great thing was to avoid inducing special preparation. Examinations are necessary evils, but he thought that the day might come when some evidence of the training of the apprentice might be accepted from the master and teacher. This attestation could be put side by side with the examination-paper, and given the necessary weight in adjusting the marks.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said that an immense number of arithmetical problems can be obtained from the Pharmacopœia. If a candidate was found to be deficient in arithmetic he would be rejected as a matter of course. It is a popular notion that weakness in one subject can be made up on other subjects. That could be done under the old system of awarding marks, but the modern way is to review the paper as a whole. The definition of arithmetic is difficult, but it means in this case the application of arithmetic, and not those mental gymnastics which are given to boys of sixteen.

Mr. ATKINS said he gave his hearty and unrestrained support to the committee. The question of education in the abstract had interested him all his life. The desire was not to handicap the youth who came from the humbler stratum of society, but to foster the principle of encouraging him. Mr. Atkins gave as an example Thorvaldsen, the sculptor of Copenhagen, who was the son of a ship carpenter, and won his way upward by obtaining a bursary.

Mr. HOBBS said the scholarship should act as a stimulus to young men to work steadily through their apprenticeship.

The report was adopted, the PRESIDENT mentioning that the new regulations cannot come into force till 1907.

The sub-committee were thanked for their report.

## DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The General Purposes Committee's report was in reference to filling up the vacancies in the list of Divisional Secretaries. The positions are now nearly all filled up. The list of Divisional Secretaries for Scotland was also ordered to be published.

## THE MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Mr. CARTEIGHE then moved the following resolution :

That the Examinations and Education Committee be requested to consider and report on the advisability and practicability of the Council making provision for the systematic training and official examination of pharmaceutical chemists and candidates for the Major examination, in bacteriology, clinical chemistry, and chemical toxicology.

Mr. Carteighe, in the course of a long speech, said in the early days, when the qualification of pharmaceutical chemists was voluntary, the students who presented themselves had greater opportunities in their pupillage than now. In those days the Major examination did not aim at quantitative work in chemistry. At the time when the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were passed he (the speaker) tried to induce the Council to make the Major include quantitative chemistry, so that pharmacists would have been fitted to take up the work which seemed to be coming along. The proposal was not entertained, as it was thought the membership of the Society would be so reduced by the severe examination as to lead to difficulty. That was before the idea came of admitting chemists and druggists to membership. Standardisation of medicine has since led to the admission of quantitative and analytical work in the Major examination, and physics has been gradually introduced. The result has been to make the Major a fairly good examination so far as it goes, and in the absence of a curriculum the men do extremely well. When the present syllabus was drawn up it was conceived that the best basis for the Major was to encourage the possession of a practical knowledge of chemistry and physics, botany, and the microscope. What was aimed at was for a student to be able to examine a drug, get out its active principle, and weigh it when he had got it out. The

average time that can be devoted to a voluntary course is not enough to get more than a general knowledge of the subjects. It is one thing to be an expert analyst and another to be able to apply the principles of analysis in the problems of everyday life. The directions for testing in the Pharmacopœia seem easy, but to apply the tests is not so easy without experience in the application of analytical methods to drugs. The medical curriculum has come to be extended to five years, and it has been found necessary to give less time to chemistry, botany, and physics; indeed, it is now suggested to relegate these subjects to the preliminary scientific training. While giving less time to these subjects the medical man is devoting more attention to bacteriology and such subjects. The application of bacteria to industrial uses has also grown, and bacteria are being vigorously examined in hospitals, to see not only what diseases they cause, but also if they can be used in combating disease. The time has therefore come to provide facilities for acquiring knowledge of this kind. He did not mean that a pharmaceutical chemist could be made a competent public analyst; that could not be done without a still longer training, but there is no reason why he should not keep pace with his surroundings. The Major student is made familiar with instruments of precision, and he thought new candidates would not be averse in attempting to apply these instruments to bacteria and clinical chemistry. The proposition was a broad one; he (Mr. Carteighe) was only asking that the matter be referred to the Education Committee, to see to what extent a practical scheme could be submitted to the Council. The candidates may not care for the scheme unless it carries with it other advantages, but his idea was to turn out men capable, as Dr. Symes has put it, of taking charge of a modest wholesale laboratory or the clinical work of a hospital. In regard to toxicology, he wished this to be understood in a modified sense. When he was a young man it was a common thing for the physician to come in and say that a certain substance seemed to contain poison and ask him to look into it, and he (the physician) would come back in half an hour. (Laughter.) In many cases the physician wanted to know the quantity. Toxicology *per se* is a very limited application of chemical experience to chemical problems. It would never be safe to claim to turn out competent toxicologists. The difficulties in the subject are so enormous that no ordinary chemist could undertake them in serious work—that is the work of specialists. What was wanted was that chemists should have a knowledge of chemistry applied to toxicology, and not physiological testing. The subject is of great importance in a medico-legal sense, but the amount of such work must necessarily be extremely small in civilised communities. As the knowledge of bacteriology increases it is a question whether these will not be the poisons of the future. It may be that what we call poisons act by creating something that turns a natural substance into a poison. The Major students do not think there is at present much encouragement to pass the examination, and if the examination is arranged to include the new subjects in the final portion it may be a question as to what extent the Council would be justified in pushing up the standard. It may be necessary to include the subjects in a third part. On the other hand, the suggestion may not be practicable as a part of the Major, but may be included as a post-graduate course for which a certificate could be granted. The latter course would enable all who have passed the Major to come up and acquire the extra knowledge. Again, it may be a question as to the powers the Society possesses under the charter. What he would like to see was a year devoted to acquiring the Minor subjects, six months for the Major subjects, and then an extra three or four months to applying the subjects to the requirements of daily use. Although pharmaceutical chemists are a small body of men, and can never bear a large proportion to chemists and druggists, the Council would agree that it is not only the duty but is politic of the Society to do the best for them, while making the examination strong enough to show ability on the part of the candidate.

The TREASURER said the subject is one that well deserves inquiry, and the motion does not commit the Council to any definite course. He had received two letters from pharmaceutical chemists, asking him to support the motion,

which he took as an indication that there is great feeling in the matter. The members of the Council have doubtless been many times asked as to the advantages of passing the Major, and the reply has been that the training is worth all the trouble and time expended. Things are changing rapidly, and the old galenical pharmacy is becoming a thing of the past; there is specialism in every department. Educated pharmaceutical chemists require a knowledge of bacteriology and the other subjects proposed by Mr. Carteighe. He (the speaker) could see rocks ahead; the Council would be told it is impossible to give an adequate knowledge of such a subject as bacteriology in the short time that could be devoted to it. Bacteriology is a new subject, and one upon which people should only speak after going through a long training. If the subjects cannot be included in the examination, the Council could at least give a post-graduate course to the students of the School of Pharmacy. In matters of this kind the Council should consider the commercial aspect of the suggestion. If a student has been trained in special subjects, will the application of the knowledge bring in fees? Up to a certain point that is so in this case, but the pharmaceutical chemist is not likely to get much pecuniary result.

The PRESIDENT asked the next speakers to keep to the question as to whether or not the matter be sent for consideration to a committee.

Dr. SYMES pointed out that in sending such a motion to a committee the Council acknowledges that it is desirable, and therefore ought to be allowed to discuss the matter. There is a growing tendency for bio-chemistry to form part of the pharmaceutical knowledge of the better-class business. The medical man, however, having dropped portions of the subjects which belong to pharmacy, may consider that he is justified in claiming this branch as his particular forte. Dr. Symes was discussing the advisability of devoting time which was acknowledged to be inadequate to the subject, when

Mr. NEWSHOLME appealed to the President on a question of order. He submitted that Dr. Symes was not keeping to the subject under discussion.

The PRESIDENT: I am bound to sustain Mr. Newsholme.

Dr. SYMES said he felt that the committee should know whether the Council approved of the subject.

The PRESIDENT asked Dr. Symes to keep to the question whether the matter shall or shall not be sent to a committee for consideration.

Dr. SYMES added that perhaps it would be fair if he said that he objected on broad lines to a scheme that tended to take the best men out of pharmacy.

Mr. CAMPKIN, referring to the subject of bacteriology, said he was pleased to hear the Treasurer suggest that the matter should be considered in its commercial aspect. The science of bacteriology is one that has come to the front within the last generation, since the subjects of the Major examination were arranged. Those of the Council who are connected with Public Health Committees must have been impressed with the importance and usefulness of a knowledge of bacteriology. Such studies would form an additional scope for the chemist's energy.

Mr. WOORTON said it was an important subject, and he would like to be assured that an opportunity would be given to discuss the matter after it came from the committee.

The PRESIDENT: Oh, yes, there will be opportunity.

Mr. WOORTON (continuing) said the present Major examination is not satisfactory, and not of the value commercially that it should be. The subjects proposed would, he supposed, include radiography. It would be a great advantage if the Major certificate could be taken as a sort of guarantee of competence in the subjects suggested. He gathered that Mr. Carteighe would be satisfied with a post-graduate course, but he (the speaker) would prefer the subjects to be part of the Major course. He believed that the Major certificate would be of greater value, in a limited sense, but sufficient to make the holder a pioneer in science. At present employers are rather shy of Major men, as Minor men are capable of doing the same work. Employers have a prejudice against the pharmaceutical chemist, as they say he has devoted too much of his time to studies which his employers cannot utilise. If a post-graduate course is advised, and the subjects are to be taught in the Society's

house, it will have to be very carefully considered from the financial point of view.

Mr. CARTEIGHE agreed in the main with what the previous speakers had said, and called attention to the fact that he had all along used the word practicability which the committee would consider.

The motion was carried.

#### OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. CROSS intimated that the further consideration of the Dispensers' Committee had better take place in committee.

The Privy Council wrote approving of the persons appointed as examiners, and the examiners thanked the Council for their appointments.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association urged the Council to press forward with the Pharmacy Bill and to agitate for the acceptance by the Privy Council of the omitted poisons from the recently approved addition to the Schedule.

The Secretary of the Chemists' Ball Committee thanked the Council for the use of the room for a committee meeting.

Mr. W. FLUX, the Society's solicitor, intimated that he was retiring from active work in London at the end of the year, and would be glad to continue his connection with the Society in some honorary position.

The PRESIDENT said the Society is much indebted to Mr. Flux for his advice and experience, and he hoped some way would be found by which his connection with the Society could be maintained.

This ended the public business.

### Trade Notes.

THE DR. HOGYES ASBESTOS SOCK CO. have removed from 67 Aldersgate Street, E.C., to 39 and 40 Chiswell Street, E.C.

VITALIA.—Special terms for this up to December 31, 1905, are offered by Vitalia, Ltd., 5 Albion Place, Blackfriars, S.E., who also promise to exchange old stock for new.

A PERFUME-SACHET is a good thing for chemists to give away at Christmas time. Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Artillery Lane, E.C., make a special offer of these with the retailer's own name and address upon them.

THE CLENSOL CHEMICAL CO., 42 Gutter Lane, E.C., ask us to state that they have been so overwhelmed with requests for samples of "Cleansol," in response to their advertisement last week, that it may be some days before they can overtake them all.

THE CARBOLIC TOOTH-POWDER, manufactured by Messrs. S. Claber & Co., Ltd., 28 Canal Street, Manchester, is a daintily rose coloured and flavoured dentifrice, and with each gross of it (24s.) they are giving away 3-doz. 1d., 2d., and 3d. perfumes.

SAL HEPATICA is a preparation made by the Bristol-Myers Co., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., as to which we have had inquiries, and it is now introduced here through Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, E.C., and other wholesale houses.

VITÆ-ORE SPECIALITIES.—Theo. Noel Co., Ltd., 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C., intimate that these specialties, of which they have acquired the rights, are now on the P.A.T.A. list, and they make an interesting announcement in this issue respecting them.

"BUSINESS MOTOR."—The November issue of this little monthly contains some good ideas for chemists' Christmas advertisements, including a specimen four-page circular. Any of our subscribers can get a copy of the "Business Motor" free from Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD., 24 Fenchurch Street, E.C., have issued their illustrated almanack for 1906. There are eight doggie pictures by eminent artists, and additional drawings by special artists of guinea fowls, Mongolian pheasants, canaries (lizard, crested, and Norwich), and partridge wyandottes. To those of our readers who apply at once for a copy it will be mailed free. Postcards should be addressed to the "Calendar Department."

THE "BRITISH JOURNAL" PHOTOGRAPHIC ALMANAC FOR 1906, which reaches us this week, maintains the reputation of previous years. The chief feature is an exposition of the law as to photographic copyright. The epitome of pro-

gress of the year is divided into six divisions, and the source of the quotations is given for the benefit of those who want to pursue any subject in detail. The advertisement portion of the almanac is one of the most valuable parts to photographic chemists, but the collection of photographic formulæ is perhaps of equal importance from a business point of view. The almanac is sold at 1s. net. or, cloth-bound, 1s. 6d. The publishers are Greenwood & Co., 24 Wellington Street, W.C.

V.H.S.—This omnipresent legend is well known to represent Vinolia household soap as manufactured by the Vinolia Co., Ltd., who for some years have made a point of producing the first essential constituent of their toilet-soaps from the raw materials, so that they may be sure of quality right from the start. The company are now putting up white V.H.S. in 1-lb. bars, wrapped, and we have had an opportunity of testing it. The soap is compounded from pure animal fat and coco-nut oil, and it occurs as a pure white and hard product. In use it lathers well, and is an excellent detergent, especially suited for delicate fabrics such as laces, but we expect that wherever it is introduced it will frequently be preferred as a hand-soap. It is an article which our subscribers may deal in with profit and without loss of dignity.

ELECTRICALLY WELDED BARRELS.—It is frequently said that modern manufacturing methods are altogether prosaic. It may be so, but a visit to the commodious works just opened by the Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., at Phoenix Wharf, Uxbridge, gives us ground for thinking otherwise. Masked and screened workmen welding glowing steel electrodes like soldering-irons, melting steel like soft solder, amid the blinding glare of light and the strong smell of ozone produced by flaming two-inch arcs, provide manufacturing conditions which are almost weird. These scenic effects are, however, but adjuncts of a process by which steel barrels and similar articles that may be considered jointless and, therefore, practically unbreakable, are made. The value of these barrels for the storage and carriage of dangerous liquids, such as strong sulphuric acid, acetone, petrol, carbon bisulphide, etc., and for citrate of magnesia, is evident. The feature of the company's patent process is the electric welding. After the body has been rolled to shape and its edges cut square in a special shearing-machine, it is taken to the welding-shop, where it is fixed on a metal horse electrically connected with the power-circuit. Here it is strapped down with the edges nearly, but not quite, abutting. Then, with a steel tool connected to the other lead of the circuit, and carrying a soft-steel anode, the workman places a small piece of strip metal across the joint, strikes the arc, and quickly and deftly fuses the steel. Withdrawing the tool, another man places a set over the place and it is smoothly finished by hammer-blows. The company also manufacture chemical apparatus of the heavier type to specification.

### Practical Notes and Formulæ.

#### NOORDYL DROPS.

THE "Union Pharm." gives the following as the composition of Noordyl's drops, the analysis being by Arends and Zernick:

Dilute alcohol	...	...	32.50 grams
Oil of tar (empyreumatic)	...	...	5 grams
Oil of birch tar	...	...	5 grams
Oil of peppermint	...	...	2 drops
Oil of aniseed	...	...	2 drops
Saccharin	...	...	0.05 gram
Potassium sulphide	...	...	2 grams
Tincture of castor	...	...	2 grams

#### CRESOL SOLUTION.

M. PAUL ADAM ("Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie") gives particulars of some experiments he has been making in devising a cresol disinfectant which shall be cheap, of small volume, and mix with cold water. Soap and alkaline carbonates do not give good results in this experimenter's hands; it requires too much soap to make a solution that will mix with water without separation of flakes. Equal parts of cresol and 30-per-cent. solution of caustic soda boiled together give a satisfactory result. One part of this solution is diluted with 100, 200, or 300 parts of water, according to requirements.

## Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

### The Business Done.

Eight Associations' reports are here given. That of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association deals with syr. glycerophosph. co. B.P.C., cassia grandis, and jaborandi-leaves. The Barnsley chemists discussed private protection schemes, and the Dewsbury Association recommend chemists to refuse to supply obnoxious liquids in aerated-water bottles. The Blackpool chemists netted 7l. 10s. from two whist-drives, and have sent the money to the Benevolent Fund. The approaching General Election was referred to at Grimsby and Scarborough.

### Guildford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on Wednesday evening, December 6, Mr. Clapham (Farnham) in the chair. There was a fair attendance. Mr. W. S. Tavener introduced a discussion on the Shop-hours Act. The vigorous debate which followed is likely to be of considerable future benefit to the members of the drug-trade in the district. Future meetings of the Association will begin at seven o'clock.

### Blackpool Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting was held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on December 1, Mr. J. Sankey (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Ashton, Loft-house, Boothroyd, O. L. Jackson, Greenwood, and Johnson. Mr. W. L. Mayson was elected a member.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CLOSING.—It was decided to open as on Sundays on Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and New Year's Day, and to open all day on Wednesday in Christmas week.

WHIST-DRIVE.—Mr. Sankey produced the balance-sheet of the drive held in November, which was very satisfactory, and the Benevolent Fund will benefit to the extent of 7l. 10s.

The SHOP-HOURS ACT was again discussed.

### Grimsby Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Oberon Hotel, Grimsby, on Monday, December 4, Mr. C. Willson (Vice-President) in the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members.

PHARMACY BILL.—The letter from the Cardiff Association was read and discussed, and the following motion was passed :

Considering that we are on the eve of a general election, the Pharmaceutical Council be asked to prepare a plain, intelligent statement of facts, to be submitted to all Parliamentary candidates, showing the evils and injustice chemists suffer under the present conditions of the Pharmacy Act and showing how they desire the conditions to be altered.

The Secretary asked for votes on behalf of J. Lucas and J. Toone, candidates at the forthcoming Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund election.

### Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening, December 4, Mr. J. Rhodes (President) in the chair. It was stated that Mr. R. Broadhead was unable to be present on account of serious illness, and a resolution expressing sincere sympathy with him was passed.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.—The Secretary (Mr. G. Walker) was appointed delegate to the annual dinner of the Bradford Association. Allusion was made to the applicants for assistance from the Benevolent Fund, and it was decided to support the two who had subscribed to the fund. The Secretary was also instructed to forward a letter to Alderman Smith Ward, a member of the Association, congratulating him on his appointment as a J.P.

THE COMPANY QUESTION.—A circular was received from the Cardiff Association *re* Limited companies and asking support for Mr. Hagan's motion. After some conversation a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the principle of the motion.

USE OF S.W. BOTTLES.—Mr. Pickard called attention to the practice of supplying obnoxious and poisonous liquids in mineral-water and beer bottles, and a resolution was passed recommending chemists to refuse to supply such liquids in these bottles, and it was also agreed to forward copies of the resolution to the local newspapers.

### Cheltenham Chemists' Association.

A LARGELY attended meeting of this Association was held at the Constitution Club, Cheltenham, on November 30, at 9 P.M. The President (Mr. Wm. Barron) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. J. Stewart, T. J. Palmer, J. Chambers, A. Hill, W. H. Hill, C. H. James, T. H. Hawley, J. J. Dolman, F. N. King, H. Wilkins, W. T. Slatten, C. V. Bael, and J. A. Thomas (Secretary) (Cheltenham), Messrs. Freshfield Reynolds, H. Hargreaves, W. Minchin, W. H. Hampton, A. J. Wells, W. Marchant (Gloucester), and Mr. L. L. Stroud (Tewkesbury).

EVENING CLASSES.—The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Vassar Smith (a governor of the Cheltenham Grammar School) describing the facilities the school now offers for evening classes to assist apprentices and assistants in preparing for the pharmaceutical examinations.

FEDERATION.—The Secretary proposed, and Mr. J. Stewart seconded, a resolution that the Association join the Federation of Local Associations. This was carried by a large majority.

CHEMISTS IN PARLIAMENT.—The question of supporting a Parliamentary Fund was introduced by the Secretary and discussed by several members, it being ultimately decided that the Association promises a subscription of 2l. 2s. to such fund, and urge all its members to supplement this amount by individual subscription.

MATTERS OF LOCAL TRADE INTEREST were then discussed, and it was decided to arrange for the annual dinner to be held on January 30.

### Scarborough Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Albemarle Hotel on November 28 at 9 P.M. There were present Messrs. H. Chapman (in the chair), J. Whitfield, R. J. Simms, J. Crookes, T. W. Longden, E. R. Cross, W. R. Eyre, E. Chapman, G. Whitfield Vasley, Hill, Senior, Parker, and R. Gilchrist (Secretary).

CHEMISTS' TITLES.—A discussion took place on the protection of titles, and on the motion of Mr. Longden, seconded by Mr. Cross, it was resolved

That the Scarborough Chemists' Association approach all candidates for Parliamentary honours in Scarborough and the neighbouring constituencies, asking them to support any Pharmacy Bill having for its object the protection of chemists' titles, and that the Association suggests that the secretaries of all chemists' associations, in view of an early General Election, should approach the Parliamentary candidates for their districts.

It was also agreed that in the event of a deputation being asked to meet the candidates the following members should act : Messrs. H. Chapman, E. R. Cross, J. Whitfield, R. J. Simms, T. W. Longden, and R. Gilchrist.

WIDOWS CLAUSE.—A discussion on this showed a large majority for abolishing the provision.

SHOP-HOURS ACT.—A vote showed six in favour of the adoption of this Act in Scarborough, five against, and three neutral.

Some other small matters were brought before the meeting.

### Barnsley Chemists' Association.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of this Association was held on Thursday, November 30, at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley. Mr. E. Nash (President) read a paper entitled

#### THE INEFFECTUACY OF PRIVATE PROTECTION SCHEMES.

He said that for a private protection scheme to be effectual it must be equitable to manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer; otherwise it fails in its fundamental principles and abnegates its object. It must possess a systematic and drastic method of upholding its conditions, and should guarantee to all the participants in the scheme a fair remuneration for their services. These desiderata he considered essential to a perfect scheme, though among our greatest private protectors these essential conditions do not obtain. He knew of no large manufacturer who has attempted to place his scheme on an equitable basis, none who has attempted to deal with the unfair competition which obtains where co-operative stores give checks on these privately protected articles. What are their reasons?

First, they are unable to stop supplies. Of this there was an instance in the case of Bovril, Ltd., who last winter tried to stop supplies to Barnsley chemists, but after finding that they could obtain Bovril without any difficulty, eventually gave the wholesale houses a free hand, therefore acknowledging the futility of their scheme.

The second reason is that large firms are afraid of some pecuniary loss if they attempt to dictate to societies in the same way as they do to individuals.

Mr. Nash read replies he had received from various large manufacturers in reference to protection of prices, many of which were amusing, if not instructive—some evading the point, others making excuses, but none offering a helping hand to the retailer. He gave many instances of the failure of protection schemes, and showed that none of these in existence at present conform with the conditions which he considered essential.

The paper gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. H. B. Billington, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Nash, eulogised the work of the P.A.T.A., and pointed out that the P.A.T.A. had been able to maintain all the essential conditions mentioned in the paper. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Bellamy, and unanimously carried.

Mr. H. B. Billington was elected delegate to the Bradford Chemists' Association dinner.

### Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, December 5, Mr. H. W. Jones (Coventry) presiding. A series of

#### LABORATORY NOTES

was read by Mr. E. W. Mann, Ph.C., F.C.S. (Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.), and the following are abstracts of them:

*Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., B.P.C.*—This deposits and after filtration becomes turbid on standing. The deposit after washing with water was found to consist of normal calcium citrate, which is doubtless produced by interaction between citric acid and calcium glycerophosphate. It would be advisable to substitute an equivalent of acetic acid for citric acid, trial having shown that a syrup so made has no tendency to deposit.

*Cassia Grandis*.—Specimens of this from the West Indies were shown. The drug is commonly known as Horse Cassia, and, although in its essential characters it closely resembles ordinary cassia, it possesses a powerful and disagreeable odour, which would militate against its use as a substitute. By steam distillation and extraction of the distillate there was obtained 0.02 per cent. of a perfectly crystalline, white, volatile substance possessing a combined balsamic and alliaceous odour. The fruit pulp (about 26 per cent. of the whole) closely resembling that of the official cassia pulp, contained a large proportion of a reducing sugar, and yielded 4.7 per cent. of ash on ignition (magnesium and potassium sulphates with some phosphate, etc.).

*Jaborandi-leaves*.—The alkaloidal quality of these leaves has long left much to be desired, considerable deterioration having gone on for years. Samples were procured in response to an inquiry for "good jaborandi," if possible the leaves of *Pilocarpus Jaborandi*. This variety, however, seems to be practically unobtainable, and not one of the five samples could be described as genuine *P. Jaborandi*; one consisted of *P. racemosus* (Guadeloupe *Jaborandi*), three of *P. pennati-*

*folius*, and a fifth was a mixture apparently of *P. pennatifolius*, *P. Jaborandi*, and of a hairy leaf either belonging to *P. trachylophus*, or being a hairy variety of *P. Jaborandi*. These gave of total alkaloid by U.S.P. titration process (1) 0.26, (2) 0.13, (3) 0.21, (4) 0.16, (5) 0.43 per cent. No. 5 sample 70 per cent. of leaves (0.44 per cent. alkaloid), and 30 per cent. of stem (0.41 per cent. alkaloid). To ascertain the amount of pilocarpine present 0.458 gram of total alkaloid from No. 5 was converted into nitrate, crystallised (Jowett, Y.B.P. 1899, p. 437) and re-crystallised from hot absolute alcohol for polarising power. The specific rotation was 78.7°, equivalent to 0.30 per cent. of pilocarpine in the leaves. A sample of fluid extract prepared from No. 5 leaves was assayed by the U.S.P. method, and the result showed complete exhaustion by the B.P. process, the total alkaloid obtained being 0.43 per cent., as compared with 0.44 per cent. in the leaves. The U.S.P. requires leaves of *P. Jaborandi* or of *P. microphyllus*, and total alkaloid not less than 0.5 per cent. (fluid extract 0.4 per cent.). With *jaborandi* leaves in commerce giving such poor results as these, there is little wonder that Professor Marshall should protest at the unreliability of ordinary *jaborandi* galenicals.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. G. E. Perry remarked that the odour of the cassia-fruit recalled that of galbanum or seneperary.

Mr. C. Thompson did not think the B.P.C. formula for syr. glycerophosphat. co. is much used, medical men preferring a proprietary preparation.

Mr. Shakespeare (Messrs. Hedges & Co.) said his firm dispense a fairly large quantity of the B.P.C. syrup, and Mr. Mann's suggestion would be very acceptable.

Mr. F. H. Alcock said citric acid in the glycerophosphate syrup prevents the ferrous salt passing into the ferric condition. He wondered whether glyceric acid would act similarly to lactic acid by holding in solution recently precipitated calcic phosphate and other constituents of the preparation. It is well known that organic acids hold lime in solution, so that when they are rendered alkaline no precipitate of the phosphate occurs.

Mr. Mann, in reply, said he had brought the subject forward because he understood that the B.P.C. formulary was a nursery for the B.P. The concrete volatile oil from the cassia did not contain free benzoic acid, nor was he able to say whether it contained sulphur.

**PHARMACY BILL.**—The meeting subsequently resolved itself into committee for discussion of this Bill. With respect to the question of titles, the general opinion seemed to be that "chemist" should be dropped in favour of "pharmacist," and the public educated to a realisation of the difference between the two titles. The discussion will be resumed at next ordinary meeting.

**STILL AT IT.**—A correspondent at Ripon informs us that he had a call from "T. C. Smith" last week. Our subscriber thinks Mr. "Smith" was on a begging excursion. He introduced himself as a qualified chemist, and showed a reference from a wholesale firm, the handwriting of which our correspondent at once recognised as identical to the specimens given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. He was quickly informed that he was a fraud, and left without loss of time.

**STAMPED MEDICINES.**—The Government of the United States was not slow to appreciate the importance of the trade which had grown up in proprietary medicines, and during the Civil War a stamp-tax was levied on all advertised medicines, which produced a large income, and was continued until 1884. In that year a committee (of which Mr. Brent Good, of the firm of Demas Barnes, was a member) succeeded in inducing the Congress to abolish the impost; but a similar tax was imposed during the Spanish War, which was abolished when the campaign terminated. All proprietary articles, as well as perfumery, were included in the list of articles so taxed. Proprietors were allowed, contrary to English regulations, to get up designs of their own for stamp-duty which, of course, had to be adapted to the size of the article sold. Many popular English medicines were imitated and sold in the United States at this time, having a forged English stamp thereon. I personally called the attention of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House to this fact, and furnished them with examples of the counterfeits so used. The reply that I received was that the matter did not concern the English Board of Inland Revenue; that if the proprietors of such forged articles were interested they should take action, and the Board would be thereby protected. One medicine so pirated was Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The sale became very large, and the original proprietor has now lost his sole control of the copyright in America.—Mr. John Morgan Richards in "With John Bull and Jonathan."



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

#### The Benevolent Fund Election.

SIR,—Do you mind my asking members who have votes not to forget the old candidates who have subscribed to the funds for nigh on thirty years? I invariably vote for those who have subscribed, irrespective of age.

Yours faithfully,

Chelsea, S.W.

E. F. HOLIFIELD.

#### Minor Matters.

SIR,—I have a respected friend seventy years of age. He was in receipt of 260*l.* per annum for many of his earlier years. For the past twenty years, however, his chief pharmaceutical moan has been, "I wish I had passed the Minor." He has been during this period much hampered by the lack of this qualification. *Verb. sap.*

Yours faithfully,

ABEL SCHOLAR. (29/87.)

#### A Correction.

SIR,—I am sorry your condensed report of the meeting of the Trade Association makes me say something very different from what I did say. Your report says that I discussed "price protection of proprietary articles, advocating help in the sale of those that are protected, and discouraging the sale of those that are not." I said that such views obtained in some quarters, but I believed that we, as an Association, could not endorse such policy.

Yours truly,

Edinburgh, December 1.

J. A. FORRET.

#### Who are our Friends?

SIR,—Perhaps some of your readers could inform me who are our kind friends the agents for Eau des Carmes. Their booklet has been placed under my door, and my neighbourhood has been worked, and to my surprise I see printed on the back of the booklet the name of a firm of grocers as agents for Liverpool. It reads: "Agents for Liverpool and district, MacSymon's Stores, Ltd., dispensing chemists, Deane Street, Liverpool." I may say that it is the first time that I have heard of this firm being called "chemists."

Yours truly,

Too Much. (149/45.)

[MacSymon & Co., Ltd., have been chemists and druggists since January 2, 1888. This may seem strange to our correspondent, but it is true, the Companies Acts having enabled this grocer neighbours to get titularly equal with him in the eyes of the public. The law does not at present enable the Pharmaceutical Society to interfere. The agents of Eau des Carmes inform us that MacSymon & Co. are the only retailers who hold stock of this cordial in Liverpool, and they circulated the pamphlets on the Gilbey's agency principle.—EDITOR.]

#### The Qualifying Examination.

SIR,—I willingly concede to "Sheep-dip" that both the Preliminary and the Minor examinations are now far more exacting than there is any necessity for them to be, but the last of my "Board-school" apprentices passed the Minor within the last two years, and I cannot agree that either of them is so difficult that a young man of ordinary ability and proper energy need become an "undesirable" by failing to pass them, by whatever door he may have entered the trade. Whether it is worth his while is another question, the answer to which depends on circumstances, but if he cannot pass he should leave the trade to those who can. Personally, I do not think it is now worth while for any young man who has either less or more than average ability to enter the trade at all; if he has less, the difficulty of passing is greater than he is likely to be paid for; if more, he will do well to carry

his brains to a better market. But for one who is actually committed to the trade and cannot find or make a way out of it, to allow himself to become an "undesirable" because of the difficulty of qualifying, seems to me, I must confess, in the most unflattering sense of the word, somewhat pitiable. I would remind any who are in this predicament of Julius Hare's application of an old proverb in another connection, "Hell, they say, is paved with good intentions. Up, then, ye sluggards, and break the devil's head with them."

I am, etc.,

LAUDATOR TEMPORIS ACTI. (147/96.)

#### The Rejected of Stoke.

SIR,—In reply to your sonnet of November 18, let me say Ishmael died full of years, and he left a generation of sons. I am comforted by Genesis xxi. 18—"Lift up the lad, for I will make him a great nation."

Company employes now number perhaps 5,000 (men, masters, and apprentices dealing in drugs) in the United Kingdom. Ten years hence, how many? Will the new generation of druggists be as hostile to Boots? These new men have grown up with Boots and other company shops, and been employed by them. No new idea to them; they follow the same methods when they start a business of their own; they regard companies as ordinary trade competitors. Why then "divide the house" further? It only hastens the time when the modern men, companies and orthodox chemists alike, must take charge of Bloomsbury Square.

Yours truly,

J. MAVOR.

Hanley.

#### Port Said and Medicine-chests.

A medical correspondent writing from Egypt to a *C. & D.* subscriber (144/68) says:

"There is no English chemist in Port Said, though there are numerous English residents there. Any chemist coming out would be wise to take a course of lessons in French first. The Egyptian Government is now going to examine carefully the diplomas of all chemists coming into the country." Referring to the Board of Trade regulations regarding ships' medicine-chests, he writes: "The supply of medicines to ships prescribed by the Board of Trade is very much out of date. It would be preferable to supply the medicines in cachets, tablets, etc., so as to ensure accurate dosage, as it is difficult for anyone to weigh doses accurately in a storm. The book of medical instructions issued to captains is also lamentably out of date, and far behind that used on German ships."

#### Poor-law Dispensers.

SIR,—I notice in your report of the meeting of the Public Dispensers' Association Mr. Clark complains that "certain posts in the Poor-law service, prisons, asylums, and under the Local Government Board are open to candidates who are not qualified chemists." As the appointments in the Poor-law service are under the L.G.B., and, so far as I know, only open to chemists, qualified either by the Society of Apothecaries or the Pharmaceutical Society, the report does not make Mr. Clark's meaning very clear. Holding the minor diploma of the Society of Apothecaries of London, I would point out the peculiar disability of dispensers with this so-called assistant's certificate for appointment as dispensers in asylums under the London County Council. I am informed that the Asylums Committee some time ago passed a resolution to the effect that dispensers legally qualified by the ancient and august Society of Apothecaries should not be eligible for appointment as dispensers in their asylums. This appears to be the only ground upon which the P.D.A. appeal to the L.G.B. when asking this body to make the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society the only qualification for dispensers in the Poor-law service, but there being no members of the Pharmaceutical Society at present on the L.G.B. the Board are a stumbling-block to such monopoly and prejudice. As maybe some public dispensers will avail themselves of Mr. Robinson's advice and "leave their restricted employment," I advise apothecaries' assistants to send to the Clerk of the Society of Apothecaries, Blackfriars, S.E., copies of advertisements issued by public authorities in which applications are limited to chemists qualified by the Pharmaceutical Society; by this means we may get resolutions which exclude us from candidature inquired into, and thus dispel the ignorance of the members of the various committees.

Yours truly,

A. S. A. (150/26.)

London.

## Dispensing Notes.

### Correcting the Prescriber.

SIR,—In reply to "Inquirer" (140/22) *re* correcting the prescriber, I think the prescriber's intention is to have 8-oz. bottles dispensed in each case, and therefore "ad" should be added. If such prescriptions were handed to me they would be so treated, and if the mixture is taken as directed there would be a proper dose in each case.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT S. CHAPMAN, L.P.S.I.

### A Question of Quantity.

*Unmixed* (143/18) asks how to make an ointment or cream of

Ung. plumbi carb.	...	...	3j.
Camphoræ	...	...	3iss.
Liq. ammon.	...	...	3iss.

[We find that it is impossible to make an ointment or cream with these proportions; but if liq. ammon. 3iss. is used in place of 3iss., an excellent preparation results. We think 3iss. is in this case an error for 3iss.]

### An Explosive Mixture.

SIR,—Could you or any of your subscribers inform me why the undernoted mixture, after standing an hour or so, burst the bottle? From my own observations I have traced it to the spt. æth. nit., and by making the spt. æth. nit. thoroughly alkaline I have got over the difficulty. I should like to know what is in the other ingredients to cause this chemical reaction with the spt. æth. nit., even although acid?

Tr. belladon.	...	...	5ij.
Tr. hyoscyami	...	...	5j.
Spt. æther. nit.	...	...	5j.
Inf. uvæ ursi ad	...	...	3viij.

Renfrew.

D. HENDRY.

[This result from ethyl nitrite and bearberry infusion has been frequently observed. It is probably due to reaction between nitrous acid and tannin, and we suggest further experiment by dispensers of an inquiring turn of mind.]

### Nux-vomica Mixture.

SIR,—I am interested in the letter of "T. M. M." in your issue of December 2. He says the absence of copper was proved by sulphuretted hydrogen giving no precipitate under the usual conditions. This is apt to lead to error. In the first sample of tincture, in which I traced the greenish-blue colour to a minute trace of copper, its presence was not detected by a skilled analyst in any of the usual ways, and it was pronounced to be copper-free. There is some evidence that the copper exists in the form of a nuclein compound which is not readily decomposed, and it is known that copper may replace iron in such combinations. I am inclined to the belief that the colour is due solely to copper, which I have found as a constituent of the seeds both grown in cultivation and wild in the Burmese forests. But it must be very carefully searched for, and, preferably, in the ash obtained by burning under conditions excluding possible contamination with copper. The ferrocyanide test is much more delicate than sulphuretted hydrogen, and better still is getting a metallic deposit on polished iron, which cannot be mistaken. I shall await with interest the results obtained by a worker on the same subject which has attracted my attention for some years.

Edinburgh.

I am, yours faithfully,

J. RUTHERFORD HILL.

## Legal Queries.

Before submitting queries in this department, subscribers are advised to consult the "C. & D. Diary," 1905, on General and Trade laws, p. 287; Pharmacy and Poison laws, p. 299, and Medicine-stamp Acts, p. 279. In respect to the last we can mark labels "Liable" or "Not liable" if they are sent in duplicate, and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones.

Full particulars in regard to trade-mark registration will be found in the "Diary," p. 24c.

*Ocnose* (141/23).—There is no duty on the importation of pharmaceutical specialties into the United Kingdom unless they contain alcohol, in which case they pay spirit-duty according to the amount of alcohol present. The same applies to other dutiable ingredients—*e.g.*, saccharin. If the preparations are liable to medicine stamp-duty, the stamps have to be affixed by the first person who vends the articles, or intends to.

*M. W.* (150/16).—See *C. & D. Diary*, 1906, p. 299, 14, in regard to the law about assistant's illness. The statement there made accords with the custom of the retail drug-trade.

*Anon* (22/31).—You need not trouble yourself about the parcel of the proprietary article which the maker has sent without instructions or request from you. Inform him that if it is not removed within ten days there will be a charge of 6d. per week for rent, or that you will deliver it to any carrier he may name.

*Patent* (149/38).—If you turn to p. 528 of our *Diary* for 1906 you will find concise instructions for registering a trade-mark. If the name which A. selects for his remedy is not descriptive and is an invented word there should be no difficulty in registering it.

*Radix* (148/34).—No. See *C. & D. Diary*, 1906, p. 294, par. 24.

*A. W. P.* (149/22).—Nit and nursery ointment is not a medicine but a toilet-preparation, and so long as it is not held out for the prevention, cure, or relief of ailments, the possessive case may be used with it—*e.g.*, "Jones's Nit and Nursery Ointment." The phrase "Prepared only by" may also be used. Your label is not in any way liable.

## Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

*Alpha* (141/63).—We do not reply to anonymous communications.

*A Subscriber* (118/38) sends a FRENCH PRESCRIPTION FOR THE HAIR to prevent falling out and stimulating the growth, which is in English terms as follows: Shampoo the hair once a month at least with decoction of quillaia (1 in 10), afterwards rinsing in tepid water. "Friction" the hair every day for two weeks, then three times a week at the least, with a brush dipped in the following lotion:

Spirit of ether	...	...	3ivss.
Spirit of rosemary	...	...	5v.
Anhydrous acetone	...	...	5v.
Distilled water	...	...	3j.
Potassium nitrate	...	...	gr. viiss.
Pilocarpine nitrate	...	...	gr. viiss.
Nitric acid	...	...	mxlv.
Nitro-benzin	...	...	mij.

*G. D.* (122/60).—OXIDISING SILVER.—Dip the clean silver article in a solution of potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), 2 dr. to 1 pint of water, at a temperature of 175° F. This gives a blue-black tint; to get a velvet black a preliminary bath of mercurous nitrate is used.

*A. L. D.* (149/27).—GELANTHUM (Unna).—The following formula is reprinted from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Tragacanth	...	...	3iiss.
Gelatin	...	...	3ii.
Glycerin	...	...	3vi.
Thymol	...	...	gr. 4
Distilled water	...	...	a sufficiency

Put the tragacanth and gelatin in a covered jar with water 10 oz. Place in a steam-bath for twenty-four hours; press the paste through muslin, mix, add the glycerin, heat on a water-bath for an hour, and make up to 12 oz. with water in which the thymol is dissolved.

Better with tragacanth 110 gr. and powdered acacia 30 gr.

*Vclox* (149/20).—Tooth-powder containing sodium perborate in quantity not exceeding 5 per cent. is not at all injurious either to the gums or teeth.

*Don* (11/5).—ELIXIR SACCHARINI.—The formula for this mentioned in the cod-liver-oil emulsion recipe (*C. & D.*, September 16, p. 486) is as follows: Dissolve 8 dr. of saccharin and 4 dr. of sodium bicarbonate in 10 oz. of distilled water. Add 2½ oz. of rectified spirit. Mix, filter, and wash the filtrate with water to 20 oz. (5j. = gr. iij. saccharin).

*Polish* (138/20).—TRANSFER-POLISH.—This is a mixture of wax, shellac, and methylated spirit. Rub down 1 oz. of white wax with an equal quantity of spirit to a smooth paste, then add more spirit till a bulk of about 8 oz. is obtained. To this add an equal quantity of white French polish.

*M. C. L. R.* (141/23).—CENOLÉ is a French term for medicinal wines.

*Milendo* (5/39).—EGG-PRODUCING SPICE.—There are several recipes for this in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," the following being one of the best:

Fine bran	...	...	8 oz.
Ground rice	...	...	8 oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	2 oz.
Powdered capsicum	...	...	½ oz.
Calcium phosphate	...	...	2 oz.

Mix.

A teaspoonful for eight to ten full-grown fowls, three to five times a week with the morning meal.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., December 7.

**B**USINESS remains in much the same condition as previously reported, and in view of the approaching close of the year there is a disposition to curtail requirements. An important reduction has been made in bismuth and bismuth salts, owing to outside competition; on the other hand, English refined camphor has been advanced, and other important articles which are dearer include gamboge, sulphate of copper, and lead salts. Opium is inactive and lower, while the quinine-market has been overshadowed by the bark-auctions at Amsterdam. The following are the principal alterations of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (Eng. ref.)	Areca	Annatto-seed	Asafetida
Copper	Buchu	Cardamoms	Bismuth and salts
sulphate	Cardamom-seed	Coriander (E.I. c.i.f.)	Buckthorn-bark
Gamboge	Gentian	Peppermint oil (Jap.)	Cinchona
Linseed oil	Ginger	Resin	Croton-seed
Scabiac	(Cochin)	Senega	Cubebs
Stavesacre	Honey (Jam.)		Ipecacuanha
Syrax	Juniper-berry oil		Menthol
	Lead salts		Opium
			Petroleum
			Vanilla

### Cablegrams.

**SMYRNA, December 5:**—Large sales of opium have been made on account of United States buyers at a decline of 2*d.* per lb.

**HAMBURG, December 7, 2.10 P.M.:**—Japanese wax at 103*m.* per kilo. is dull of sale. Refined camphor is firmer, 750*m.* per 100 kilos. being now asked.

**NEW YORK, December 7, 2.52 P.M.:**—Business here is quiet. Druggists' opium in case lots is slow of sale, and has dropped 2*c.* per lb., to \$3.10 per lb. Senega is also easier at 55*c.* per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) is easy at \$1.35 per lb. The menthol-market is dull, \$2.40 being asked, which represents a further drop of 5*c.* per lb. Peppermint oil in bulk is firmly held at \$2.40 per lb. Ergot of rye, at 42*c.* per lb., is quiet, and lycopodium is now firmer at 55*c.* per lb.

**AMSTERDAM, December 7:**—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day, 11,954 bales and 421 cases were offered, weighing 1,125,717 kilos. (2,130,000 oz.), and containing 60,947 kilos. of quinine sulphate. The manufacturing bark contained an average of 5.88 per cent. q.s. Of the above quantity 7,226 packages sold at an average unit of 4.75*c.* per half-kilo. against 5.20*c.* paid at the previous auction on November 4. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: The English and American factories, who bought the equivalent of 14,135 kilos.; the Brunswick factory 4,632 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories 4,868 kilos.; the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories 4,596 kilos.; and various buyers 8,834 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 4*c.* to 62½*c.* per half-kilo., and for druggists' bark from 7½*c.* to 45½*c.* per half-kilo. The auctions also included 8 cases of cinchona alkaloids which sold at 36*c.* to 80*c.*, and 3 bales of Java coca-leaves were also offered and sold at 55½*c.* per half-kilo.

**ANISEED.**—Fair Russian is obtainable at 26*s.* per cwt., and this figure was asked in auction for 13 bags. For new green Russian 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted to arrive.

**ANTIMONY.**—Makers of *Crocus* have reduced their price to 45*s.*, and to 48*s.* for powder. In auction 20 cases of Japanese crude were limited at 37*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

**ARNICA-FLOWERS** are scarce, very little being offered from the Continent; 41*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.*, c. and f. London, is quoted.

**ARROWROOT** steady. St. Vincent in barrels partly sold at auction at 2½*d.* per lb.

**BALSAM TOLU** is in more inquiry privately, and fair sales have been made at 9*d.* to 9½*d.* for large tins; small tins being quoted 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. In auction eight cases of good genuine hard in large tins sold at 9½*d.*, and slightly drossy at 9*d.*

**BELLADONNA.**—The Trieste market is bare of both root and leaves. Small parcels of leaves in the hands of the farmers are held firmly at 36*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., c. and f. London.

**BISMUTH.**—A reduction of 4*s.* per lb. in the price of bismuth metal was announced on Wednesday, which now brings the quotation to 5*s.* per lb. The drop has caused considerable surprise to those who follow the article, and several reports are current, it being stated that an outside mine, which has recently been taken into the Bolivian ring, has been underselling the convention and has now broken away altogether, owing to the fact that they have not secured what they believe to be their fair share of the business in bismuth. It is also known that Australia has been sending increased quantities of metal lately, and this may also be a contributing factor. The prices of the salts have been reduced in proportion, that of carbonate being 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb. lower. The following are the makers' list-prices for lots below 1 cwt.: Carbonate 6*s.* 3*d.*, subnitrate 5*s.* 11*d.*, oxide 8*s.* 6*d.*, citrate 6*s.* 6*d.*, nitrate cryst. 3*s.* 5*d.*, and salicylate B.P. 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

**BORAX** is firm at 13*s.* for crystals, and 14*s.* for powder. *Boric acid* is 22*s.* and 24*s.* per cwt. for crystals and powder respectively.

An advice from the Continent states that reports were circulated lately that an increase in price is not improbable, starting from January 1. The article cannot become much cheaper, so that there is no risk in getting in supplies even for forward delivery.

**BUCKTHORN-BARK** is dull and lower, at 18*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., c. and f. London.

**CASTORUM.**—The annual auction will be held on Wednesday, December 13. The Hudson Bay Co. will offer about 2,558 lbs., and 300 lbs. will be offered by Messrs. S. Figgis & Co.

**CHAMOMILES.**—With limited quantities offering prices are maintained at the following rates: Old crop, 78*s.* to 80*s.*; new, rather brown 82*s.* to 86*s.*, and fair 87*s.* up to 95*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

**CHILLIES.**—There has been a large increase in the exports from Uganda (chiefly from Busoga), the value of the exports having risen from 54*l.* in 1903 to 4,383*l.* in 1904. The extensive business done has induced the people of Busoga to take largely to the cultivation of the plant, which is found in a wild state. At the London auction four bags Nyasaland sold at 30*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for bright yellowish.

**CHIRETTA** is unaltered at 3½*d.* per lb.

**COCAINE.**—The German Consul at Truxillo reports that the production of crude cocaine showed a great increase in 1904, the exports amounting to 1,535 kilos., against 550 kilos. in 1903. This increase in cocaine was accompanied by a decrease in the export of coca-leaves, which fell from 379,900 kilos. in 1903 to 334,900 kilos. in 1904. Two new cocaine-factories have been established in Truxillo, and it is expected that if the price keeps up in Europe the export figures for cocaine will be still higher this year.

**COCOA-BUTTER.**—At auction prices were steady, 50 tons Cadbury's A selling at from 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per lb. At Amsterdam on the same day 90 tons of Van Houten's sold at 65*c.* to 66½*c.* (average price 66.05 c., against 66.70*c.* at the previous auction); 10 tons de Jong sold at 60½*c.* to 61½*c.*; 16 tons Stollwerck at 61½*c.* to 62½*c.*, and of 10 tons Mignon 2,400 kilos. were sold at 61*c.* per half-kilo.

**CINCHONA.**—In the drug auction 40 bales fair flat Calisaya were bought in at 9½*d.* per lb. The N.V. Neder-

landsche Veem at Amsterdam reports the shipments from Java to Europe as follows:

November.			
	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1905 ...	1,273,000	1898 ...	1,237,000
1904 ...	1,258,000	1897 ...	989,000
1903 ...	996,000	1896 ...	909,000
1902 ...	974,000	1895 ...	1,264,000
1901 ...	1,198,000	1894 ...	809,700
1900 ...	1,490,000	1893 ...	726,000
1899 ...	1,362,000		

*Total Shipments, January to November.*

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1905 ...	14,541,000	1898 ...	10,132,000
1904 ...	13,170,000	1897 ...	7,706,000
1903 ...	12,525,000	1896 ...	9,189,000
1902 ...	12,028,000	1895 ...	8,193,700
1901 ...	11,499,000	1894 ...	8,386,000
1900 ...	9,680,000	1893 ...	6,951,000
1899 ...	783,000		

CORIANDE.—Fair sound E.I. were held at 24s., and privately quotations for this description for shipment are rather easier at 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

GAMBOGE.—The market has advanced 2l. per cwt., small sales of fair unsorted Siam pipe having been made at 19l. per cwt. Nothing was offered at auction, and the article is very scarce.

GLYCERIN.—Keen competition on the part of makers keeps prices at an unremunerative level. Double-distilled, s.g. 1.260, in tins and cases, in ton lots, is quoted 52s. per cwt.

GUM THUS.—For shipment from New York, in lots of 25 barrels or over, 17s. per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted for soft white.

HELLEBORE-ROOT is firm, white being quoted at from 12s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt., and black at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., c. and f. London.

IODINE.—No further development has taken place, and it is not known when the present uncertain condition of affairs will be terminated.

During November the imports of potassium iodide into this country from Japan were declared by importers at 1,002l., and from Germany 1,005l. worth was imported. Iodine valued at 5,843l. was also imported from Germany.

LEAD NITRATE.—Owing to the advance in the metal, prices are firmer, at 25s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

MASTICH.—The new crop is shortly expected on the Trieste market, where 184s. per cwt., c. and f. London, is spoken of as a likely quotation.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR, is steady, with small sales at 5s. 3d. per lb. spot; and for single cases 5s. 4d. is asked.

OIL, CASTOR.—The market continues firm, and for guaranteed pure Hull make for prompt and to June delivery 24l. 12s. 6d. per ton is quoted for firsts, and January-June at 22l. 12s. 6d. for seconds, barrels included, delivered free ex wharf London.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS, remains firm, with a good business in progress. It is reported that an order for five tons has remained unexecuted. In auction some fine quality was offered, including *Globulus* (63 per cent.), for which 1s. 4d. was wanted, and for *Dumosa* (72 per cent.) the same price was mentioned. Three cases containing 58 to 60 per cent. cineol sold at 1s. 2d. per lb. subject.

OIL, JUNIPER-BERRY.—Extreme prices are now asked owing to the advance in berries, and the present values are the highest for many years past. Double-rectified is quoted 4s., and single-rectified 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—American has advanced to 46s. 3d. per cwt., and for French 50s. is quoted.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* closes firmer at 18s. 6d. for barrels and 18s. 4½d. for pipes. *Rape* is easier at 24s. for refined and 23s. for ordinary brown. *Coconut* is unchanged at 28s. 6d. for Ceylon and 34s. for Cochin. *Lagos Palm* is 29s. per cwt., and *Cottonseed* is firmer at from 16s. 9d. to 18s. 6d. for refined and 15s. 6d. for crude.

OPIMUM.—The London market remains inactive, and beyond a few sales of fine Tokat at 12s. to 13s. per lb., no business is reported.

SMYRNA, November 24.—The sales this week amount to three cases only in England. The weather continues favourable, but rather mild for the time of year. Should frosty weather

set in later on, it will cause serious damage to the poppy-plants, unless, of course, snow falls in time to protect them. The arrivals in Smyrna to date are 1,296 cases, against 3,993 cases at the same period last year.

PETROLEUM has been reduced ¼d. per gallon. American, on the spot, offering at 7½d. to 7½d., water white at 8½d. to 9d., and Russian 6½d. to 6½d.

POTASHES have been in improved request, as is usual at this time of the year. First American are quoted 30s., seconds 29s.; first Montreal 33s. and seconds 31s. per cwt. *Pearl* is almost unobtainable.

QUININE.—There is rather more inquiry from consumers this week, the business including a few thousand ounces of an "outside" English make at 8½d. per oz.

RESIN is firmer at 8s. 6d. per cwt. for common strained, ex wharf.

SAL PRUNELLA.—The price has advanced to 40s. per cwt. net for globular, and 69s. net for small ditto.

SHELLAC.—The spot market is steady, with small sales of fair to good free TN Orange at from 181s. to 182s., and fine marks of Orange are quoted 195s. to 205s. Garnet-lac continues very scarce on the spot.

SPICES.—At auction Jamaica *Ginger* was bought in at 46s. for middling. Cochin and Calicut sold at steady rates, including small bright plump washed Cochin at 23s. 6d. Privately a good business has been done in washed Cochin at 24s. for fair; fine selected Cochin is scarce. Calicut D to arrive has been sold at 18s. 6d. Singapore *pepper* was also bought in at 5½d. to 5½d. for fair to greyish, also fair Telli-cherry at 5½d., and fair Alleppy at 5½d. Privately fair Singapore on the spot is worth 5½d. to 5½d. A large quantity of Singapore *white* was offered at auction, of which a few cases sold, without reserve, at 8½d. to 9½d. for good to fine. Privately, Singapore is easier, fair Singapore being quoted 7½d., and fair Penang 7½d. *Pimento* partly sold at 2½d. to 2½d. per lb. *Nutmegs* and *mace* were both quiet. Good fair Zanzibar *cloves* were bought in at 7d., and dark at 6½d. The delivery market has been quiet, the sales including October-December at 6½d.; January-March, 6½d. to 6½d., March-May at 6½d. to 6½d.

STAVESACRE is advancing, and holders on the Continent now ask 31s. per cwt., c. and f. London.

STRAMONIUM is scarce and dear at 26s. 6d. per cwt., c. and f. London.

STYRAX has advanced to 67s. per cwt. in cases and 65s. in barrels, c. and f. London.

SUGAR OF LEAD, in conjunction with all lead products, has been tending firmer of late. White is quoted 26s. per cwt. on the spot.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Good Dutch make is firm at 60s., and Italian at 59s. per cwt. on the spot.

VANILLA.—At auction on Tuesday and Wednesday the large quantity of 2,260 tins was offered, of which about half sold. Steady prices were paid for long lengths, while medium were 1s. to 1s. 6d., and short 1s. lower. Brown and split and pickings were slow of sale, even at a decline.

### London Drug-auctions.

The next auctions will take place on January 18, 1906.

At to-day's drug-auctions a fair quantity of the goods was sold owing to the fact that no auctions will be held for six weeks. Curaçao aloes in gourds, which has been exceedingly scarce, bought extreme prices. Asafetida is very plentiful now, and rather lower prices were accepted. Annatto-seed was also easier, but for buchu firmer prices were obtained. Balsam tolu had been in good demand at easy prices, but the market is now firmer. Benzoin hangs fire, and for fine Siam very full values were paid. Coca-leaves sold steadily. For cardamoms prices were 1d. lower, seed, however, being firmer. Genuine cubebs sold cheaply. Cascarilla and canella alba were firm. Dragon's-blood is unaltered. Jamaica honey is now getting scarcer, and firmer rates were paid. Ipecacuanha is lower. Large quantities of menthol were again disposed of without reserve at lower prices. Eucalyptus oil is firm. Rhubarb brought previous rates. For Tinnevely senna prices were unaltered. Wax, generally, was slow of sale, but firmly held. The following is a table of the goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Acerooides .....	98	0	Aloes—		
Albumen (egg).....	3	0	Curaçoa (gourds)	269	219
'Almond-seed'....	4	*1	Aniseed.....	13	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Annatto-seed .....	33	0	Kola .....	14	12
Antimony .....	20	0	Lime-juice .....	29	22
Areca .....	21	1	Liquorice-root .....	5	0
Asafetida .....	335	108	Menthol .....	54	46
Balsam—			Musk-seed .....	5	0
Peru .....	2	0	Myrabolans .....	1	0
Tolu .....	8	8	Myrrh .....	58	23
Benzoin—			Oil—		
Palembang .....	11	0	almond (Ital.) .....	1	0
Siam .....	26	3	cajuput .....	5	0
Sumatra .....	107	2	cananga .....	10	0
Buchu .....	14	5	cinnamon - bark .....	10	0
Calumba .....	128	17	cinnamon-leaf .....	5	0
Camphor .....	27	0	citronella .....	25	0
Canella alba .....	15	15	clove .....	2	0
Cannabis indica .....	20	0	eucalyptus .....	53	3
Cantharides .....	2	0	geranium .....		
Cardamoms .....	225	172	(Bourb.) .....	5	0
Cascarilla .....	50	48	lemongrass .....	14	0
Casem .....	76	0	lime .....	10	10
Cashew-nuts .....	18	0	neroli (bott.) .....	2	0
Chicle .....	1	0	patchouli .....	12	0
Chillies (Zan.) .....	25	0	peppermint (Jap.) .....	4	0
Cinchona .....	40	0	spearmint (bott.) .....	4	0
Coca-leaves .....	104	60	Olibanum .....	51	0
Colocynth .....	5	1	Orris .....	44	14
Copaiba .....	5	0	Papain .....	4	0
Coriander-seed .....	141	0	Patchouli .....	10	0
Croton-seed .....	23	23	Puree .....	1	0
Cubebs .....	57	37	Rhatany .....	5	5
Cutt'e-bone .....	4	0	Rhubarb .....	24	7
Dill-seed .....	32	0	Saffron .....	1	0
Dragon's-blood .....	11	0	Sarsaparilla .....	25	7
Ergot .....	16	0	Scablae .....	72	62
Euphorbium .....	23	5	Senega .....	5	*2
Fenugreek-seed .....	20	0	Senna .....		
Galls .....	1	1	Alexandrian (pods) .....	5	0
Guaiaicum .....	2	2	Tinnevely .....	172	172
Gum arabic .....	33	33	Soy .....	20	0
Honey—			Tamarinds (E. I.) .....	48	0
Australian .....	20	0	W. I. .....	3	3
Californian .....	27	0	Tonka beans .....	2	0
Honduras .....	17	17	Turneric .....	544	0
Jamaica .....	66	34	Wax (bees)—		
New Zealand .....	32	0	Australian .....	15	0
St. Lucia .....	90	69	East Indian .....	45	0
Insect-flowers .....	10	10	Honduras .....	1	0
„ powder .....	14	14	Jamaica .....	15	3
Ipecacuanha—			Mombasa .....	53	0
Cartagena .....	1	1	Morocco .....	6	0
Rio (Matto Grosso) .....	21	5	Nyassaland .....	1	0
Jaborandi .....	2	0	Spanish .....	25	0
Jalap .....	15	0	West Indian .....	1	1
Kamala .....	8	0	Zanzibar .....	106	17
Lemon terpene .....			Wax (Carnauba) .....	20	0
(cprs.) 106 .....	106	106	Japanese .....	22	0

ACCROIDES.—Fair bright Australian, partly blocky, was limited at 20s. per cwt.

ALOES.—A parcel of Curaçao in small to bold gourds mostly sold at 75s. per cwt. for fine bright liver. This was the only description offered.

ANNATTO-SEED is slightly easier owing to better supplies; 6d. per lb. was wanted for good but dry Ceylon.

ARECA.—Small to bold, few wormy, were held at 27s. 6d. A bag of small to bold bright, slightly wormy, from Natal (evidently a new source), sold at 25s. per cwt.

ASAFETIDA.—About a thousand packages have recently arrived from the Persian Gulf, and this accounted for the rather easier prices that were accepted at to-day's sale. The finest quality, which consisted of pale loose almonds and did not sell, was limited at 100s. Some of the prices paid were as follows: Good grey loose almondy and matted, in tins, 67s. 6d. to 75s.; good loose, partly blocky, 66s., and slightly drossy ditto, 52s. to 57s.; mainly loose, part made up block, 65s., and softish sea damaged, 45s. to 45s.; good grey almondy block, 57s. 6d., and sea damaged ditto, 41s.; fair to good pinky almondy block, 45s. to 50s.; darkish gummy block, rather unsightly, with good gum, 45s., sea damaged ditto, 39s. to 40s.; very soft and wet, 32s. per cwt.

BENZOIN.—Quiet and tending easier for Sumatra, the only public sale being two cases of ordinary seconds at 6l. 10s. per cwt. Siam was well represented, but only a few packages sold, including a case of extra fine well-flavoured bold pale loose Siam almonds, a quality which is rarely seen

on this market, for which 22l. per cwt. was paid. Small pea-size in hard block realised 6l.

BUCHU brought rather firmer prices, good new greenish round selling at 7½d. per lb., and for fair round 6d. per lb. was paid.

CALUMBA.—Fine bold bright yellow washed was held at 55s., and for small washed 18s. to 18s. 6d. was paid for 17 bags.

CAMPHOR.—At the close of last week the English refiners advanced their prices by 2d. per lb., and now quote bells at 3s. 8d. per lb., and flowers at 3s. 7d., with tablets at the usual proportion rates. On the spot small sales of Japanese tablets have been made at 3s. 3d. In auction Japanese refined in ½-oz. tablets were firmly held at 3s. 3d. per lb., and for German bells 3s. 3½d. per lb. was wanted. In crude Chinese business has been done at 290s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CANELLA ALBA.—Good pale quill from Nassau sold at 35s. per cwt., and another small lot had been disposed of privately.

CARDAMOMS.—A fair proportion sold, but prices generally were 1d. per lb. easier; seeds, however, being firmer. Ceylon-Mysore; fine pale bold long picked sold at 2s. 11d., good heavy pale 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., good pale round partly open 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d., long pale 1s. 2d., good medium pale 1s. 1d., round dull and damp 11½d., small pale 9d. to 10½d., brown and split 8d., shells ¾d. to 4½d., good seed 11½d. to 1s., good *Native wild* 2s. Mangalore: good medium bleached round 1s. 3d., medium ditto 1s., pickings 9d. to 9½d. Tellicherry character bold long heavy pale 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., small heavy pale 1s. 1d., small 9d., and split 9½d.

CASCARILLA.—For good quill the limit was 65s.; and for 28 bales of fair from 45s. to 46s. was paid, siftings realising 35s. per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—Good green Ceylon, which are scarce, sold at fully steady prices, 1s. 1d. being paid for 14 cases. Fair greenish sold at from 11d. to 1s., and medium and yellow at from 8d. to 10d. per lb. Another lot of 34 cases of broken greenish Ceylon sold at 8d. per lb., and 13 bales of fair green Truxillo were held at 10d.

COLOCYNTH.—A bid of 1s. 8d. is to be submitted for 4 cases good bold pale Turkey apple.

CROTON-SEED sold at lower prices, 23 bags fair to good bright Ceylon selling at 25s., dark mixed at 20s., and pickings 15s. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—Lower. Six bags of fair but stalky sold without reserve at 40s., and thirty-one bags of genuine greyish, free from stalk, sold cheaply without reserve at from 35s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Slow of sale. Good bright seedy lump, of which four packages were offered, was bought in at 10l., 8l. 7s. 6d. being refused, and for seven cases of fair bag-shaped lump an offer of 6l. 12s. 6d. was declined.

ERGOT.—Quiet. Six bags of apparently sifted Russian, per ss. *Minnehaha* from New York, were held at 2s. 2d. per lb. for dead black sound. For a lot of ten bags of fair, part wormy, Spanish the limit was 2s. The market privately is quiet.

GUAIAICUM.—Fair glassy slightly drossy broken block without reserve sold at 8d. per lb.

GUM ARABIC.—A parcel of 33 bales of good bold pale amber and reddish frosted Aden had been sold privately.

HONEY.—Only a small selection was on offer, as the Jamaica crop is now practically at an end; prices were rather firmer, 25s. per cwt. being paid for pale set brown in barrels and half barrels. Yellow set in casks realised 23s. to 24s., and dark brown ditto 21s. to 21s. 6d. A fair quantity of St. Lucia honey was offered, for darkish amber liquid of which 22s. 6d. was paid, being cheap. Seventeen cases Honduras realised from 15s. to 20s. for ordinary yellow set in cases.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Ten bales of half-closed brown Dalmatian from Trieste sold at 50s. per cwt., no allowances. For 14 kegs of powder from Trieste 3½d. to 3½d. per lb. was paid. The Trieste market is reported firm, exporters quoting "closed" at from 83s. to 92s., "half-closed" at from 60s. to 80s., and "open" 53s. per cwt., c. and f. London.

IPECACUANHA was lower in auction, from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.

per lb. being paid for ordinary lean Matto Grosso. For good Minas 6s. 9d. was wanted. A further 12 bales of Rio were limited at 7s. per lb.

**KOLA.**—Six bags of good bright Ceylon realised 3½d. per lb., and 3¼d. was paid for three barrels of Grenada.

**LEMON TERPENE.**—One hundred and six coppers were sold at 1s. per lb., without reserve.

**LIME-JUICE.**—Twenty-two puncheons low brown raw West Indian sold without reserve at 4d. per gal., and for fair pale from Antigua 9d. was wanted.

**LIQUORICE-ROOT.**—Small cut decorticated was held at 37s. per cwt. gross for net.

**MENTHOL.**—A large quantity was again offered without reserve, and sold at a decline of 4d. to 5d. per lb. as compared with the sale a fortnight ago. The most important parcel was 24 cases of Kobayashi crystals, which were sold at 8s. 1d. per lb.—the buyer of the bulk being the selling broker. A further five cases Kobayashi were offered from another catalogue without reserve and brought 8s. 1d.; while yet another broker withdrew eight cases he had catalogued for sale without reserve. In addition 20 cases of Kobayashi sold without reserve—for account of whom it may concern—with all faults at 6s. to 6s. 1d. per lb. re-weights. The parcel was badly water-damaged. Privately the market has been quiet, the spot price for Kobayashi crystals being 8s. 3d.

**MYRRH.**—Good pale but partly blocky Aden sorts sold at 95s. per cwt.; for pickings 55s. was wanted.

**OIL, CAJUPUT.**—Fair green can be had at 3s. 3d. per bottle.

**OIL, CINNAMON-BARK.**—The limit for genuine Ceylon bark oil is 10d. per oz.

**OIL, CLOVE,** guaranteed to contain 83 to 85 per cent. eugenol, was offered at 4s. 3d. per lb.

**OIL, GERANIUM.**—Genuine Bourbon, guaranteed pure, was held for 9s. per lb.

**OIL, LEMONGRASS,** is very firm on the spot at from 8¼d. to 8½d. per oz. for Cochin. In auction 8½d. was wanted for Cochin oil containing 74 per cent. to 76 per cent. of citral, and 8d. for 70 per cent. Three cases Winter's oil were held at 9d. per oz.

**OIL, LIME.**—Steady. Six cases West Indian distilled were taken at 1s. 4d. per lb. and for good 1s. 5d. was paid. Hand-pressed (1 case) sold at 2s. 4½d.

**OIL, PATCHOULI.**—For Fisher's brand from Singapore 11½d. per oz. was wanted, at which private sales have been made.

**RHATANY** sold, without reserve, at 2½d. per lb., gross for net if pay charges.

**RHUBARB** brought steady prices. Three cases of small to medium flat High-dried with three-quarters pale pinky fracture sold at 1s. 2d., and for 4 cases of round and flat Canton pickings 1s. per lb. was paid.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—For fair native red Jamaica 1s. per lb. was paid, and dull to fair pale brought 9d. to 10½d.; 5 bales Guatemala were limited at 8d. Privately all grades remain very scarce, and in second hands extreme prices are asked. A single bale or two of grey could be had at 1s. 9d., Lima-Jamaica at 1s. 7d., and good red native at 11d. per lb. For Mexican 5½d., c.i.f., without engagement, is quoted.

**SCALAC** was dearer, fair Madras selling at from 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 7s. 6d., blocky at 5l., and block at 98s. per cwt.

**SENEGA.**—The lot offered had partly been sold privately, and the remainder was bought in at 3s. per lb.; sales have been made privately at 2s. 7d. net.

**SENNA.**—Tinnevely sold at unaltered rates, the bulk of the offerings being common small specky greenish, which sold at 1d. to 1¼d., with a few bales medium and bold greenish but specky at 2½d. to 3d. per lb. Sound pods sold at from 1d. to 1¼d. per lb. A bale of Alexandrian senna pods was limited at 10d. per lb. for fair pale.

**TAMARINDS.**—Privately good quality is very scarce. From second hands small sales of fine new Barbados have been made at 18s. per cwt. in bond. In auction 3 barrels fair from St. Kitts sold without reserve at 9s. duty paid; 48 casks common black E.I. were bought in at 7s.

**TONKA BEANS.**—Two casks of fair frosted Angosturas were limited at 2s. 5d. per lb., which is the price asked privately.

**TURMERIC.**—Privately small sales of the fair Madras finger have been made at 17s. 6d. and Cochin split bulbs at 7s. 9d. per cwt. In auction 16s. was wanted for Coconada finger.

**WAX, BEES'.**—Jamaica was firmly held at 8l. per cwt. for good, a bid of 7l. 17s. 6d. being refused. Three barrels of fair to dark realised 7l. 12s. 6d. Seventeen bales of ordinary drossy mixed dark Zanzibar sold without reserve at from 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. per cwt. Good even brown block was bought in at 7l., no offers being made. A case of good red and yellow West Indian cakes sold at 7l. 7s. 6d. Bleached Spanish was limited at 7l. 15s., and yellow at 6l. 15s.; for good Australian 7l. 10s. was wanted.

**WAX, CARNAUBA,** is still held at extreme prices, 10l. per cwt. being wanted for a parcel of ordinary yellow; 20 bags lying in Liverpool.

**WAX, JAPAN.**—In auction fair slabs were limited at 56s. per cwt. Privately good squares are quoted 56s. per cwt. on the spot.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is a fairly good and satisfactory demand both for main and miscellaneous products in the heavy-chemical market, although the volume of business passing is scarcely so large as recently, and, with the close of the year approaching a steady decline is now likely, seeing that consumers do not wish to hold larger stocks than are really essential. A moderate business has been done during the past week in forward requirements, and a number of outstanding contracts have been booked at full prices. Values, generally speaking, are well maintained, and are on the firm side.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,** although shipments at present are not very heavy, keeps steady in tone, and, if anything, looks like advancing. At present nominal quotations are the same as those last mentioned.

**ALKALI-PRODUCE.**—All round demand in this branch is satisfactory, considered in the light of previous remarks. Bleaching-powder maintains a steady tone at 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton for prompt and 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d. for forward. Caustic soda, too, is in fair request, and a number of dragging contracts have now been completed. 76 to 77 per cent. 10l. 10s. to 10l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 70-per-cent., 9l. 15s. to 9l. 17s. 6d.; 60-per-cent., 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. Ammonia alkali shows little change, but general tone is well maintained at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton in bags free on rails. Soda crystals are steady, and, if anything, are in rather better general demand, especially on prompt account, at 60s. to 65s. per ton, Tyne, and 67s. 6d., f.o.b., Liverpool. Saltecake maintains a steady tone at 30s. to 32s. 6d. per ton free on rails in bulk, and forward inquiries, specially on export account, are more numerous. Bicarbonate of soda unchanged at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d. in large casks, f.o.b., Liverpool, and 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per ton for smaller packages. Chlorates of potash and soda are steady at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., according to quantity, for both prompt and forward. Yellow prussiate of potash and soda maintain a firm tone, the former at 4½d. to 5d. per lb., and the latter at 3½d. to 4d. Hyposulphite of soda is in strong request and very scarce, and prices are nominal. Ordinary crystals in large casks, 5l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton; and in 1-cwt. kegs, according to quality and quantity, 6l. 10s. to 9l. Silicates of soda are unchanged: 140° Tw., 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d.; 100° Tw., 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d.; 75° Tw., 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and destination.

### Chilian Nitrate.

A Reuter's telegram from Santiago de Chile, dated September 5, states that negotiations for the renewal of the nitrate combination have collapsed, owing to the owners of some properties insisting on being assigned a larger output than that fixed by the managing committee.

### Chinese Camphor.

The British Consul at Foochow, in a report to the Foreign Office on agricultural conditions in the Fukhein province, remarks that the camphor-trade is being taken up by six firms, whose chief rivals are the Japanese. The latter, who have erected a camphor-refinery in the foreign residential quarter, are "chiefly engaged in producing camphor from camphor oil by a secret process" . . . "and as they obtain about 20 per cent. pure camphor from the oil the business is said to be very lucrative." The Consul states that owing to the lack of any forestry department there is no hope that the camphor-trade will be a permanency. There are no more camphor-trees left in Shao-wu prefecture—one of the most productive in former years—and the most liberal estimates give the trade another ten years, while others allow it only three or four. In our issue of November 18, p. 810, reference was also made to the condition of this particular industry in the Fukhein province.

## General Medical Council.

THE autumn session of this Council, commenced on Tuesday, November 28, was, under the expeditious presidency of Dr. Donald MacAlister, completed on Saturday, December 2.

consider his position in relation to the Dispensary, and adjourned further consideration of the charge until the next session, when he will have to appear and satisfy the Council as to his conduct in the interval.

### NEW MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.



F. G. ADYE-CURRAN, M.D.,  
Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.



W. T. COCKING, M.D.,  
Sheffield University.



R. SAUNDBY, M.B., C.M.,  
Birmingham University.

Our report last week covered the first two days, the result of one of

#### THE PENAL CASES

decided on Thursday being also given. Nearly the whole of Thursday was occupied with the case of Hamlet Lloyd Davies, M.B., C.M., 2 Crofton Street, Great Western Street,

Rusholme, Manchester, who was charged with having accepted and held the appointment of paid medical officer to the Rusholme and District Provident Dispensary, "an association which systematically practises canvassing for the purpose of procuring patients." The complaint was made by Dr. Bateman, on behalf of the Medical Defence Union, and he stated that the case was on all-fours with that of Mr. Rendall, whose connection with a medical aid society resulted in his



MR. DAVIES.

being brought before the Council in 1902. He stated that the subscription to the Rusholme Dispensary was a penny a week for each person and twopence for a family, half this remuneration going to the doctor. Dr. Bateman read statutory declarations from persons in Rusholme, who had been canvassed to join the dispensary, and produced two witnesses, local medical practitioners. Both these gentlemen stated that there is little or no poverty in Rusholme, and that for the really needy it is well provided with hospitals; that people who can afford to and who always had paid their doctor without complaint had been canvassed—one of the witnesses had found the canvasser on the doorstep of the patient he himself was visiting—with the result that they had lost many patients. The Dispensary, moreover, had absorbed many of the sick clubs where the doctor was paid at a much higher rate. Mr. Davies appeared and simply stated, in reply to the charge, that he was totally ignorant of all this canvassing. In the course of examination it transpired that Mr. Davies was ignorant of the evidence that was to be brought against him, and had heard it that day for the first time. Arising out of this, at a later stage it was agreed, on the proposition of Mr. Morris, to consider the advisability of supplying accused persons, on application, with copies of any statutory declarations received in support of the charge against them. A letter was read from the officers of the Rusholme Dispensary which stated that the association is now a branch of the Charity Organisation Society. After consideration *in camera* the Council, through the President, impressed on Mr. Davies the gravity of the facts which had been proved against him; but gave him an opportunity seriously to re-

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

The remainder of Thursday was taken up with the consideration of the report of the Public Health Committee, brought up by Dr. Bruce. The report dealt with the Public Health Officers Bill, which is designed to ensure security of tenure to the officers. The Council endorsed the approval expressed by the committee with the exception of one clause.

#### A DENTISTS' COMPANY.

A case of unusual interest came before the Council on Friday, it being a charge of infamous conduct in a professional respect against seven London dentists—viz., John J. Atwood, 215 Piccadilly; T. R. Smart, 15 Brownhill Road, Catford; Walter Bennett, 20 South Side, Clapham Common; A. F. Green, 42 Bloemfontein Road, Shepherd's Bush; M. A. Levason, 3 Charteris Road, Kilburn; Daniel Shea, 9 Charles Street, Knightsbridge; and George Blount, 51a High Street, Camden Town, [chemist and druggist]. Of these, Messrs. Smart, Levason, and Blount did not appear; the other respondents were present, and Mr. Atwood was accompanied by his solicitor. Mr. Turner appeared for the complainants, the British Dental Association. The following is a concise abstract of the facts reported by the Dental Committee to be established:

On March 6, 1905, a company, G. Guy White & Co., Ltd., was formed to take over the business of G. Guy White & Co., artificial-teeth manufacturers, 215 Piccadilly, London, W., and the above-named persons were signatories. Mr. Blount traded as G. Guy White & Co. In the new company G. Guy White and F. Sinclair Kennedy were also shareholders, and they had, on May 2, 1904, been fined, under the Dentists Act, for carrying on business as dentists under the style of G. Guy White & Co. Mr. Kennedy was the managing director of the new company; Messrs. White and Blount directors; Mr. Green held an appointment under the company, attending to patients; Messrs. Atwood, Bennett, and Shea merely received one guinea for signing the company's articles, and acted in ignorance; and Messrs. Smart and Levason disclaimed connection with, or knowledge of, the company. The company issued "a circular of an objectionable character containing untrue statements." [This was a four-page card folder containing the following:

#### TEETH.

##### REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Most people requiring artificial teeth ask their chemist to recommend them to a reliable dentist. As a proof of our high standing we give herewith a list of certificated

#### CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

who recommend us to their customers for reliable workmanship and moderate charges, to any of whom reference may be made:

S. F. Goss & Co., Ltd., 201 Regent Street, W., and 460 Oxford Street, W.  
Arthur Oldcorn, 1 Piccadilly Circus, W.  
Perkins & Co., 99 Piccadilly, W.

Mellin's Pharmacy, Piccadilly, W.  
 Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., 49 Haymarket, W.  
 Heppell & Co., 35 Haymarket, W.  
 J. B. Hay & Co., 6 New Coventry Street, W.  
 Frizell & Co., Cranbourne Street, W.  
 Mead & Co., 42 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.  
 H. L. Spink, 27 Tottenham Court Road, W.  
 H. Cooper & Co., 29 Little Newport Street, W.  
 Keele & Co., 3 Great Russell Street, W.  
 John Edwards, 6 Heathcote Street, Bloomsbury, W.  
 Chas. W. Brummell, 6 Weymouth Street, W.  
 H. Thomas & Co., 7 Upper St. Martin's Lane, W.C.  
 James Garner, 106 High Street, Kensington, W.  
 A. R. Bateman, 58 Gordon Place Kensington, W.  
 A. Darch, 84 Praed Street, Paddington, W.  
 S. J. Allen, 155 Praed Street, Paddington, W.  
 S. J. Allen, 16 Bishop's Road, Paddington, W.  
 T. H. Dennis, 12 Pembridge Road, Notting Hill, W.  
 Thomas' Drug Stores, 99 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.  
 George Goss, 130 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.  
 Elliott & Co., 192 Uxbridge Road, W.  
 D. Davis, 94 Harrow Road, Maida Hill, W.  
 C. Woollons, 298 Harrow Road, W.  
 Harold Lyon, 372 Harrow Road, W.  
 Mowell & Hyslop, Kensal Rise, W.  
 O. W. Evans, 239 Hammersmith Road, W.  
 Robert Turner, 256 King Street, Ravenscourt Park, W.  
 S. A. Sturton, 9 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.  
 Shirliffe & Co., 66 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.  
 M. Campbell, 104 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.  
 Williams' Drug Stores, 43 Norland Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.  
 John Timmis, 10 The Pavement, Chiswick, W.  
 T. O. Porritt, 32 Compton Crescent, Grove Park, W.  
 S. C. McKee, Market Place, Acton, W.  
 H. Cook, 124 Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, W.  
 Grossmann & Co., 8 Onslow Place, South Kensington.  
 Woodliffe & Co., 9 Coleherne Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W.  
 J. Owain Evans, 18 Wilton Road, Victoria, S.W.  
 Fuller Smith, 10 Tachbrook Street, Pimlico, S.W.  
 Lowe, Wyde & Co., 53 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.  
 Ginger & Co., 160 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.  
 J. T. Lloyd, 269 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.  
 J. Timmis, 394 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.  
 Phillip Vincent, Walham Green, S.W.  
 W. A. Goodall, 1 Elm Park Terrace, Fulham Road, S.W.  
 E. Anstell Turner, 100 Fulham Road, S.W.  
 Hedland's Pharmacy, 68 Fulham Road, S.W.  
 N. S. Jones, 171 Fulham Road, S.W.  
 J. B. Frank & Co., 310 Brixton Hill, S.W.  
 E. Lovely, 2 Norbury Parade, Norbury, S.W.  
 T. Jones & Co., 5 Putney Hill, S.W.  
 Dushin Bros., 131 High Street, Putney, S.W.  
 T. Evans, 10 Grand Parade, East Putney, S.W.  
 H. O. Hedger, 71 East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.  
 J. Christie, 62 Northcote Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.  
 J. A. Sanderson, 27 Northcote Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.  
 Foster & Dallas, 1 Lavender Hill, S.W.  
 R. T. Jennings, 1 Albany Terrace, Wandsworth, S.W.  
 J. Ingham, 11 Upper Tooting Road, S.W.  
 F. P. Ordish, 204 High Road, Balham, S.W.  
 G. D. Cooper, 133 High Road, Balham, S.W.  
 W. J. Boyes, 13 Grand Parade, Balham Hill, S.W.  
 H. Saunders, 53 Mostyn Road, Brixton, S.W.  
 Morrell Bros., 26 Clapham Road, S.W.  
 R. Nosworthy, 236 Clapham Road, S.W.  
 Mann's Drug Stores, Ltd., 31 High Street, Clapham, S.W.  
 J. Coleman, 26 Stamford Hill, N.  
 Tabor & Cresswell, 129 High Street, Kingsland, N.  
 H. W. Baker, 161 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, N.  
 H. Watson, 44 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, N.  
 Sebhon Baker, 682 Holloway Road, N.  
 Blackham's Drug Stores, 675 Holloway Road, N.  
 Blackham's Drug Stores, 48 Lower Clapton Road, N.  
 Albert T. Horiatt, 35 Junction Road, Upper Holloway, N.  
 Williams & Peters, 165 Fortress Road, N.  
 A. Thorpe, 7 Grand Parade, Highgate, N.  
 G. Dickinson, 72 Archway Road, Highgate, N.  
 Atkins' Drug Stores, 215 Holloway Road, N.  
 J. Basdon-Smith, 51 Holloway Road, N.  
 Edward G. Perodeau, 260 Upper Street, Islington, N.  
 Thomas' Drug Stores, 126 Upper Street, Islington, N.  
 J. Skewes, Ltd., 2 Upper Street, Islington, N.  
 Morgan Bros., 293 Pentonville Road, N.  
 W. James, 85 Highgate Road, N.  
 T. Morford, 196 High Street, Stoke Newington, N.  
 Tipping & Edmund, 155 High Street, Stoke Newington, N.  
 Harlesden Drug Stores, 138 High Street, Harlesden, N.W.  
 W. F. Cox, 116 Craven Park Road, Harlesden, N.W.  
 Knight's Drug Stores, Harlesden, N.W.  
 R. Thomas, 13 Upper Baker Street, N.W.  
 Peter Taylor, 18 Park Road, N.W.  
 T. E. Hughes, 28 Circus Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.  
 W. Hemingway, 291 Finchley Road, N.W.  
 D. T. Davies Burgess, Parade, Finchley Road, N.W.  
 Alban Atkin, 243 West End Lane, N.W.  
 S. A. Walton, 190 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.  
 C. H. Adams, 81 Larch Road, Cricklewood, N.W.  
 W. O. Ford, 141 Great College Street, N.W.  
 Denzil, Thompson & Co., 137 Queen's Crescent, N.W.  
 W. E. Tucker, Queen's Crescent, N.W.  
 Oliver & Co., 142 Fortress Road, N.W.  
 John McKnight, 290 Euston Road, N.W.  
 J. N. Parner, 204 Haverstock Hill, N.W.  
 Chas. Stevens, 38 Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.  
 J. P. Wheeler, 21 Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.  
 Bedford & Co., 3 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.  
 G. P. Pond & Sons, 68 Fleet Street, E.C.

Oldfield's, Ludgate Hill Station, E.C.  
 G. Boor & Co., 27 New Broad Street, E.C.  
 James Epps & Co., Ltd., Threadneedle Street, E.C.  
 Parry & Garnham, 18 Boro' High Street, E.C. (sic.)  
 D. White, 193 High Street, Borough, S.E.  
 J. Butterworth, 21 Walworth Road, S.E.  
 G. Baldwin & Co., 77 Walworth Road, S.E.  
 The Prosser Roberts Co., 323 Walworth Road, S.E.  
 Manns' Drug Stores, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.  
 The Prosser Roberts Co., 13 Church Street, Camberwell.  
 Leslie Stuart, 118 Rushey Green, Catford, S.E.  
 F. H. Johnson & Co., Ltd., 231 High Street, Lewisham, S.E.  
 W. C. Sayers, 63 High Street, Lewisham, S.E.  
 E. G. Prior, 190 High Street, Lewisham, S.E.  
 C. E. Palmer, 61 High Road, Lee, S.E.  
 J. J. Thomas, 140 Sydenham Road, S.E.  
 M. Gilding, 92 Kirkdale, Upper Sydenham, S.E.  
 Alfred Plumb, 26 Dartmouth Road, Forest Hill, S.E.  
 G. W. Green, 35 Perry Vale, Forest Hill, S.E.  
 Hooper's Drug Stores, Ltd., 12 Dartmouth Road, Forest Hill, S.E.  
 E. Clark, 2 Swiss Terrace, Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, S.E.  
 F. Grover, 12 Grafton Terrace, Brookley Road, S.E.  
 J. H. Collins, 369 Brookley Road, Crofton Park, S.E.  
 Baldock & Co., 3 High Street, South Norwood, S.E.  
 Winton's Drug Co., 66 High Street, South Norwood, S.E.  
 C. E. White, 59 Penge Road, South Norwood, S.E.  
 G. H. Mark, 165 Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E.  
 G. P. Keen, 141 Anerley Road, Anerley.  
 Carler's Drug Stores, Westow Hill, Upper Norwood.  
 T. R. Prime, Crystal Palace Parade, Upper Norwood.  
 G. A. Batty, 155 London Road, Croydon.  
 J. W. Taplin, 3 Station Parade, Kew.  
 Breatley & Co., 25 Hill Street, Richmond.  
 R. Reed, Kew Road, Richmond.  
 West's Drug Stores, 39 George Street, Richmond.

## SCALE OF CHARGES.

Sets, £1, £2, £3, £5, £8, and £10.  
 Single Teeth, 2/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/-, 15/-, and £1.  
 Painless Stoppings, 2/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/-, and £1.  
 Gold Crowns (22ct.), £1. Gas Extractions, 5/-.

These artificial teeth have received the following awards, and may be fitted without extraction of loose teeth or stumps, or, if necessary, without plates:

*The Gold Medal the Paris Exhibition, 1867; the International Exhibition, London, 1862; the International Exhibition, Vienna, 1873; the Cutlers' Exhibition, London, 1879; and the International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, London, 1881.*

**PLATELESS SYSTEM.**—This is our method of adapting artificial teeth, rendering articulation and mastication perfect. No plates, no encumbrance of any kind, and no removal required for cleaning, as they are treated in just the same manner as the natural teeth.

**DOUBLE-SUCTION SYSTEM.**—This, our invention, prevents any artificial plate dropping or moving in eating or speaking, and, further, it can be added to plates made by any dentist at a small cost.

## PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

By an entirely new process we can now extract as many teeth or stumps as required, at one sitting, without the least inconvenience or pain to the patient.

## A LADY ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE.

*All Consultations Free.*—Hours, 10 A.M. to 6.30 P.M.; Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

## The Dental Committee proceeded to report:

For the purpose of getting business the company is associated with the Benevolent Dental Society of Great Britain, which issues advertisements of an objectionable character, and is advertised as founded to supply free teeth in all deserving cases. The secretary refers applicants to G. Guy White & Co., Ltd., and that company then writes to the applicants offering to supply them with teeth at a reduced charge, and Mr. E. Drew, the secretary, receives commission on business introduced. Statutory declarations by a considerable number of persons in support of the foregoing statements were submitted to the committee, as well as other evidence in support of the charge. [It was understood that the names of many of the chemists in the above were used without their knowledge.]

The Council decided to hear parties, when Mr. Atwood, through his solicitor, pleaded that he had acted in pure innocence, and promised to do all in his power to sever his connection with the company.

Mr. Green in aggrieved tones declared that he had only acted in the company's service, and practised with great credit to himself and satisfaction to others.

Mr. Shea said he had been trapped into the business: he was seeking employment and simply answered the company's advertisement. As soon as he received the letter from the Council he transferred his share and wrote a strong letter to Kennedy. He thought that such a conspiracy should not be allowed to continue to entrap people.

A letter was read from Mr. Blount, in which he stated that when he became aware of the past history of the company he took steps to remove Kennedy. He had now severed his connection with the company; he had never been a penny the gainer throughout.

Mr. Turner, in replying shortly, said that the statements of Messrs. Green and Blount were at variance with the evidence given before the Dental Committee. He commented on the circular complained of, with its "remarkable testimony" of recommendations from leading chemists and druggists. They were absolutely untrue: half-a-dozen of these chemists had been called upon, and they all repudiated the recommendations. Mr. Drew, through his paper, "Amusement," persistently sent patients, but there was not a tittle of evidence to show that any were treated gratuitously. (Mr. Green, interrupting, declared that he had himself attended dozens of cases every week gratis.)

It did not take the Council very long to arrive at the decision that the further consideration of the charges against Messrs. Atwood, Smart, Bennett, Levason, and Shea would be postponed till next session; but that the names of A. F. Green and G. Blount would be erased from the "Dentists' Register" for infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

#### A WARNING TO DOCTORS.

The following recommendation of the Executive Committee was, on the motion of Sir Victor Horsley, seconded by Sir John Tuke, adopted:

Whereas it has from time to time been made to appear to the General Medical Council that some registered medical practitioners have, with a view to their own gain and to the detriment of other practitioners, been in the habit of issuing or sanctioning the issue of advertisements of an objectionable character, or of employing or sanctioning the employment of agents or canvassers, for the purpose of procuring persons to become their patients; and whereas in the opinion of the Council such practices are contrary to the public interest and discreditable to the profession of medicine; the Council hereby give notice that any registered medical practitioner resorting to such practices thereby renders himself liable to be charged under the 29th section of the Medical Act, 1858, with "infamous conduct in a professional respect," and if after due inquiry he is judged by the Council to have been guilty of such conduct the Council may, if they see fit, direct his name to be erased from the "Medical Register."

#### OUR ALLIES.

With regard to the correspondence with the Privy Council respecting the recognition of Japanese medicos, the following recommendation was adopted:

That the Council has heard with interest of the application of the Japanese Government for the extension of Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886, to the Empire of Japan, and that the Council will be prepared at the proper time to take all necessary steps for arriving at a decision regarding the recognition of such Japanese qualifications as may entitle the holders to registration in the foreign list of the "Medical Register."

#### "FIVE SHILLINGS FOR NOTHING."

An animated debate ensued on the recommendation of the Executive and Finance Committees that the Council institute a fee of 5s. for registration in the "Medical and Dental Students' Register." Sir C. Nixon, seconded by Sir Wm. Thomson, moved its adoption in a soothing and conciliatory speech, saying there was no intention whatever to alter existing arrangements or establish compulsory registration. He thought it was only reasonable that the Council should be repaid the 400l. a year which this voluntary duty, which is of great advantage to the student, costs them. Sir J. Tuke and other members were of opinion, however, that such a fee would impair the usefulness of the register, and that it would be difficult to insist on a voluntary payment. Dr. Little declared that it would wreck the register, and Sir John Bennett asserted that students would not pay 5s. for nothing. The motion, however, was lost by only a narrow majority.

#### AN INDICTMENT OF THE FIVE-YEARS' CURRICULUM.

Saturday was mainly occupied by academic debates. The five-years' curriculum is a perennial source of discussion on which any member can speak at any length. The report of the Education Committee was brought up on Friday by

Dr. Mackay, received and entered, and Dr. Lindsay Stevens talked the matter out, and on Saturday, when the discussion was resumed, he moved the previous question. Mr. Morris thereupon moved—

That it be referred to the Education Committee to consider, firstly, the desirability of transferring the preliminary studies of chemistry, physics, and biology from the curriculum to a stage preliminary to the commencement of the curriculum; secondly, the desirability of requiring a five-years' study even after removing from the curriculum the preliminary scientific subjects.

Speaking from his experience of thirteen years Mr. Morris described the five-years' curriculum as a deplorable failure. It is unfair to the students, it casts an overwhelming burden on the medical schools, destroys medical training as distinct from medical knowledge, encourages cramming, and it is unfair to the public as it turns out fledgling practitioners inefficiently prepared for the practical responsibilities of the profession. The intention of the fifth year, that it should be devoted to clinical study, is stultified by what he called the preposterous demands made by the purely scientific teachers. Dr. Little and Dr. McVail took a very serious view of the motion, regarding it as signifying momentous changes. The President, however, reassured the members, saying that the motion did not commit the Council to anything. It only remitted to the Education Committee to settle more explicitly questions which it had raised. The closure was then applied, and the motion was carried.

The reports of the Examination Committee were adopted without discussion. The following

#### REPORT OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITTEE

was received, entered, and adopted without comment, on the motion of Dr. Norman Moore, seconded by Sir J. M. Moore:

From May 23, 1905, to November 21, 1905, the sales of the British Pharmacopœia (1898) were 634 copies. Up to the latter date 37,068 copies of the Pharmacopœia, and 4,410 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, have been disposed of. In accordance with the direction of the President, an impression of 3,000 copies of the Pharmacopœia was printed during the summer. The stock remaining on hand now numbers 2,954 copies, and this will meet the ordinary demand for about two years to come.

The Committee of Reference on Pharmacy is now fully organised, and is engaged in various researches bearing on the revision of the Pharmacopœia.

Communications have been received through the Colonial Office from twenty-nine Colonial Governments and administrations, many of which contain valuable information on the pharmacopœial requirements of distant parts of the Empire.

The new Pharmacopœias of the United States and of Spain have been received. The Committee observe that in these the conclusions as to the strength of potent preparations, which were, with the Council's approval, embodied in a recent international agreement, have been accepted and followed.

Sir John Tuke expressed the regret he felt in resigning this session his place on the Pharmacopœia Committee. A gentleman [Sir T. R. Fraser] has, however, he said, joined the Council who is an eminent authority on and has a world-wide reputation in all matters connected with the Pharmacopœia, and his opinion on these matters will be of infinitely more value than his (Sir John's). The President, as Chairman of the Committee, said they could not part with Sir John without giving voice to the great regret they felt. He had always been ready to give every possible assistance.

#### POOR-LAW OFFICERS.

Sir William Thomson moved—

That a committee be appointed to consider, in conference with the Council's legal advisers, and report to the Council at its next session on the following matter:

That a grave danger to the public health in Ireland has arisen from the present condition of the Irish Poor-law medical service; and that the committee be instructed to report on the disabling circumstances under which registered medical practitioners are compelled to fulfil their public professional duties.

Sir Victor Horsley seconded the motion, but the President had grave doubts as to whether it came within the functions of the Council, and it was accordingly held over. This concluded the public business.

## Society of Chemical Industry.

### NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING of the above Section was held at University College, Nottingham, on November 29, when there was a very full attendance. The first meeting of the session having been held in October in connection with the International Association of Leather-trades Chemists, the new Chairman (Mr. J. M. C. Paton) held over his inaugural address for the present meeting. The Chairman took as a theme for remark

#### THE PROFITS OF INDUSTRIES

with special reference to the chemical-trade. He emphasised the point that there are those who are ready to risk capital, which can obtain with security an interest of 3 or 4 per cent., for a possible extra return of not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in industrial undertakings, and that it is the duty of all engaged in any such enterprise to prevent the disappointment of these investors. He referred to the importance of an all-round education for those who are ambitious to rise in industrial pursuits, good all-round men being rather rare in this country. It is necessary to realise that the selling of a product is far more important than the making of it from the "profit" point of view. Specialisation is nevertheless an important requisite, as only by such help can industries be properly conducted. Special conditions sometimes obtain in this country, such as those of a legislative character, that impede progress, so that it is not always their having better men that gives the Continent the advantage. This was proved in the case of the electrical industry, which left us owing to Government regulations, although all the mathematical work on which it was founded was due to Dr. John Hopkinson, of Manchester, whose labours were taken up in Germany. There are two great causes of failure to make profits that require much attention from those in responsible positions. These are experiments and guarantees. Thousands of pounds are sometimes sunk in a fruitless experiment that would pay a respectable dividend, so that to undertake these on a large scale with insufficient knowledge is simply to court failure. In regard to guarantees he related a strange result in connection with destructors, he having had to do with the earliest of these appliances, so useful for the health of towns. At first it was most difficult to convince the authorities that power could be got by simply burning town refuse. Now in Nottingham 500-horse power is obtained from this waste material alone. In concluding Mr. Paton referred to a point of chemical interest. It is well known that animal charcoal has the power of decolourising certain liquids which vegetable charcoal is considered not to possess. It has, however, been found that when animal charcoal is spent and requires revivifying, this can be done by a treatment during which a considerable proportion of vegetable charcoal is incorporated with the animal charcoal, so that the charcoal of vegetable origin acquires the same property of decolourising as the animal charcoal originally possessed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and Mr. J. Golding, F.I.C., then read a paper, written in conjunction with Dr. M. E. Feilmann, entitled

#### TAINT IN MILK DUE TO CONTAMINATION BY COPPER.

The paper gave the results of investigations entered into in connection with a sample of milk that was submitted to the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute as taken from one of many churns returned from London to Leicestershire with the complaint that a flavour had developed in the milk that was driving away the custom of the retailer. The milk was quite good when sent away, and possessed very great keeping-qualities, and was not sour when returned. A thorough chemical and bacteriological investigation was started, and the trouble was traced to an old cooler in which the tin had worn off, exposing the brazing and copper. Further investigation followed, leading to the following conclusions: Copper is acted upon by milk, especially in the presence of air, when small quantities go into solution in the milk (from 1 part to 100 parts per million).

A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Droop Richmond, S. R. Trotman, J. T. Wood, and Dr. Kipping took part.

### LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on December 4, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon in the chair. The first paper, by Dr. W. A. Caspari, of the National Physical Laboratory, was entitled

#### NOTES ON GUTTAPERCHA AND BALATA.

The author explained that it was an attempt to bring the chemistry of guttapercha and balata in line with that of indiarubber. Samples of guttapercha and balata were prepared for examination by purification with benzine: the viscosity, it was incidentally stated, of balata solution is twice that of a guttapercha solution of the same strength. The physical properties, solvents, and behaviour on heating were next treated of, and then in considerable detail the action of chlorine, bromine, and iodine. The conclusion arrived at was that there is no essential difference in the chemical composition of guttapercha and balata.

The discussion brought out some interesting points. Mr. W. F. Reid mentioned that guttapercha is the only effective insulator for submarine cables, and that purified guttapercha is inferior for insulation-purposes. Balata stands the atmosphere well, but guttapercha becomes brittle under the influence of light and air. Mr. Spiller recalled some work which Hofmann did in 1861 as to the oxidation of guttapercha in connection with coated telegraph-wire. The speaker went over similar ground four years later in examining some cutlery-packing consisting of cotton-wool padded together with a solution of indiarubber in benzine, in which the rubber changed entirely into resin. Hofmann and Spiller found 27 per cent. of oxygen present in guttapercha and indiarubber. Dr. Lewkowitsch asked if the halogen compounds produced by Dr. Caspari could be called individual substances, and another member referred to a paper by Gladstone and Hibbert in 1888, where it is stated that iodine has no action on caoutchouc. Dr. Caspari, replying, said that it is the resin of guttapercha that acts as an insulator: the resin alone is a magnificent insulator. Telegraphic engineers aim at getting a guttapercha with a definite proportion of resin. He also pointed out that guttapercha is imported in a grossly adulterated manner, as it passes through the hands of Eastern nations, whereas balata is imported in its native state, and is in consequence purer. The vulcanising of guttapercha and ebonite offers great possibilities, as the ebonite produced does not differ from that produced from indiarubber. He did not regard the halogen compounds he had obtained as chemical individuals: it will require much more evidence before they can be regarded as having molecular structure.

#### THE DETERMINATION OF ZINC IN ZINC-ALUMINIUM ALLOYS

was the title of the next paper, by Dr. R. Seligman and Mr. F. J. Willott. It gave a rapid volumetric method suitable for works-chemists. The alloy, in fine turnings, is dissolved in 25-per-cent. solution of caustic soda, the zinc precipitated as sulphide, redissolved in hydrochloric acid, and titrated with potassium-ferrocyanide solution, uranium acetate or ammonium molybdate being used as indicator. Dr. Seligman mentioned that in place of the ordinary porcelain spotting-slab he uses a slab of paraffin wax, which he finds a great improvement. The drop of liquid stands up well, and the slab is cleaned by simply jerking it.

Mr. Grant Hooper and Mr. T. Tyrer, in the course of the discussion, referred to the advantages of estimating zinc as phosphate; but Dr. Seligman said his method had been devised to avoid troublesome washings, and so to make the process a rapid one.

Another paper by Dr. Seligman was on

#### DISTILLED-WATER SUPPLY FOR WORKS-LABORATORIES.

It consisted of a description of an overhead still heated by a coil from the works-boiler, a condenser, and a receptacle for the distilled water, to which a number of indiarubber tubes, terminating in glass nozzles and controlled by pinchcocks, were connected. The advantage of a constant supply of warm distilled water from an elevated tank was evidently appreciated by the audience.

#### THE ESTIMATION OF NAPHTHALENE IN COAL-GAS

was the next paper, by Mr. C. J. Dickinson-Gair. Coleman's method is to pass the gas through picric-acid solution, estimating the free picric acid that is left. Somerville passes the gas through alcohol, and then adds picric-acid

solution to form naphthalene picrate. Mr. Dickinson-Gair improves on this by passing the gas into acetic acid sp. gr. 1.44, and then, by means of picric acid, precipitating naphthalene picrate and weighing. Dr. Coleman, who was present, said the acetic acid obviates the chief difficulties of the picric-acid test, but he would prefer a volumetric method. Other members also spoke in favour of the process described by Mr. Dickinson-Gair, an advantage of the method being that it is useful in the case of both hot and cold gas. The last paper was by Mr. Bernard F. Howard and Mr. F. Perry, on

#### SALTS OF THE ALKALOID CINCHONAMINE.

Mr. Howard explained that the source of cinchonamine is *Remijia Purdieana*, and that work has been done previously on the subject by Arnaud and Hesse. Mr. Howard, however, has prepared some hitherto unknown salts. The formula of the base is  $C_{19}H_{21}N_2O$ , and it is monovalent. The nitrate is remarkable in that it is nearly insoluble in dilute nitric acid, and might, it was suggested, be used for testing certain bodies which contain the nitro group and nitric acid in the side chain. There are two hydrochlorides of cinchonamine, anhydrous and hydrated, while the hydriodide cannot be prepared in the dry state without decomposition. Other salts prepared were the platinocyanide and salicylate, the latter for the first time. Care must be taken in preparing the salicylate that the temperature is kept down, or a gummy residue results. The sulphate, contrary to expectation, is a very difficult salt to prepare. It is made by dissolving the base in absolute alcohol and neutralising with sulphuric acid, and recrystallising from a mixture of alcohol and water. The bisulphate is best prepared by treating a solution of the ordinary sulphate with the equivalent of dilute sulphuric acid. The extreme solubility of the sulphate of cinchonamine is a characteristic. The picrate is a yellow salt containing half a molecule of water of crystallisation. The authors could not obtain crystalline phosphate or quinate of cinchonamine. The research has so far not thrown much light on the constitution of the alkaloid. The paper was illustrated by a number of specimens of the salts prepared by the authors.

The Chairman announced that at the next meeting, on January 8, Mr. David Howard will read a paper on "The Effect of Cultivation on Cinchona."

#### MANCHESTER SECTION.

A MEETING of the Manchester Section was held on December 1, Dr. G. H. Bailey in the chair.

##### THE SMELL OF SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.

The Chairman said some years ago two men were poisoned by sulphuretted hydrogen in a Manchester sewer. There was a remarkable conflict of evidence at the inquest. The other men in the sewer, who recovered, said there was no offensive smell in the sewer. Their description of the smell was that it was sweet. Some silver in the pockets of the men was not discoloured, and it was thought the death of the two men was not due to sulphuretted hydrogen. After experiments he (the speaker) found that the smell of pure sulphuretted hydrogen is sweet. It only becomes unpleasant when diluted with air. There was a general consensus of opinion in favour of this view.

Mr. Herbert Porter, F.I.C., read a paper on

##### CHIMNEY-DRAUGHTING AND CONNECTING-FLUES IN CHEMICAL WORKS,

the purport of which was to show the effect of flues, angles, and the inner surfaces of chimneys on smoke and escaping gases, all of which had a retarding effect. Chimneys would be more effective if widening instead of narrowing to the top, with a bell-shaped mouth, which, though advantageous to the manufacturer and millowner, would not improve the architectural features of towns.

#### YORKSHIRE SECTION.

THE meeting held at the Leeds University on Monday, December 4, was devoted to a paper by Mr. W. P. Bloxam on "Our Present Knowledge of the Chemistry of Hydrosulphides, Sulphides, and Polysulphides of Ammonium, Sodium, and Potassium," chiefly in respect to dyestuffs.

## The B.P.C. in 1906.

IN view of the fact that the British Pharmaceutical Conference is to meet in Birmingham next year, a representative meeting of Midland pharmacists was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on November 30, to make preliminary arrangements. Mr. Thomas Barclay presided, and the company included Messrs. W. Gowen Cross, Alfred Southall, A. W. Gerrard, G. E. Perry, A. W. Southall, Charles Thompson, F. H. Alcock, J. Poole, J. Radford, F. H. Prosser, Richard Brown, and E. H. Mann.

The Chairman reported that he met the Conference Committee in London. He had previously seen the Secretary to the University, who said the authorities there would be very pleased to place accommodation at the disposal of the Conference, and supply all the apparatus necessary in the way of lanterns. The committee decided to avail themselves of this offer, and fixed the Conference for the week beginning July 23. The Lord Mayor (Councillor Reynolds) had expressed his willingness to give a reception at the Council House on the first night, to which everyone attending the Conference would be invited. "We want," said Mr. Barclay, "the Birmingham meeting not to have been surpassed by any other meeting. I am hoping we shall make it a record in point of attendance and business." Personally, he would like to invite the whole of the Conference to an *al fresco* entertainment at the Botanical Gardens, Edgbaston. Twenty years ago he was Chairman of the Local Committee, and he felt it to be a great privilege once more to serve his brethren in the way he had an opportunity of doing. Colonel Wyley, of Coventry, had offered, if the members would go over to Coventry, to do something there. Their main business that afternoon was to appoint a general committee, who would in turn appoint an executive committee to be entrusted with making the necessary preparations for the Conference.

#### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Mr. W. G. Cross moved that Mr. Thomas Barclay be elected President of the Local Committee, Mr. Charles Thompson Secretary, Mr. J. Poole Treasurer, and Mr. G. E. Perry auditor. It was a matter for congratulation, he said, that they would have the same President and Secretary as they had when the Conference visited the city twenty years ago. Mr. Alfred Southall seconded the resolution, which was passed. Mr. Thompson stated that Mr. James Radford and Mr. A. W. Southall had agreed to act as Hon. Secretaries.

#### DIMINISHED ATTENDANCES.

The Chairman said their friends in London were very anxious about the continued diminution in the numbers attending the Conference, and they in the Midlands must endeavour to make the gathering a success by an increase. If there was a large influx of members it was put down to the higher quality of the pharmacists in the particular district, and they must show that in Birmingham they had high ideals if that was to be the gauge of their qualities. One of the duties of the Executive would be to organise the district. A proper canvass would have to be made in order to obtain as many additional members as possible.

A large general committee was formed, and an executive committee is to be arranged.

Before the meeting concluded Mr. Barclay and Mr. A. Southall made an appeal on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.

AN IMPROVED RESPIRATOR.—Attention is directed in "La Gaz" for November to a respirator designed by M. Bachelay for use in places where foul air is prevalent. It consists of a half mask of aluminium, made to cover the nose and mouth and adapted to fit the face and jaws by means of an inflated tube of thin indiarubber, a sort of pneumatic attachment, which renders it comfortable to wear when tightly adjusted by securing the head-straps. It contains a valve for the air expired, and a long tube serves to convey pure air from a distance for breathing, either by the mouth or nose. The air-supply is filtered through a small chamber filled with antiseptic cotton-wool placed at the further extremity of the inlet-tube. Illustrations are given to show the respirator in use, together with details of the air-filter.—*Times*.

## American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

**THE LATEST RUMOUR.**—It is stated that the Chamberlain Medicine Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, manufacturers of a well-known line of patent medicines, proposes to establish a chain of retail drug-stores throughout the West. It is said that a sub-organisation has been created, with a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purpose.

**DRUGGIST-SENATORS.**—In the State of Massachusetts druggists take to politics as ducks do to water. Previous to the late election there were nine pharmacists in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and seven in the Senate. The latter seven were all of them re-elected. Seven of the nine druggists in the House of Representatives sought re-election, but four of them were defeated.

**A TYPHOID EPIDEMIC** has broken out in the dormitory of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and it has been necessary to remove fifteen of the students to a local hospital for treatment. The city milk-supply was found to be contaminated, and no additional cases have broken out since the milk-dealer has been changed. The Philadelphia College is the only one in the country which has a dormitory.

**AGAINST PROPRIETARIES.**—Mr. Samuel H. Adams has commenced in "Collier's Weekly," a well-known American paper, a systematic exposure of proprietary medicines. Apparently Mr. Adams is to deal with specific articles, but in the first he deals with the subject generally, and we quote some of the things he says:

Gullible America will spend this year some seventy-five millions of dollars in the purchase of patent medicines. Should the newspapers, the magazines, and the medical journals refuse their pages to this class of advertisements, the patent-medicine business in five years would be as scandalously historic as the South Sea Bubble, and the nation would be the richer not only in lives and money, but in drunkards and drug-fiends saved.

The laxatives perform what they promise; but taken regularly, as thousands of people take them, they become an increasingly baneful necessity. Acetanilide will undoubtedly relieve headache of certain kinds; but as the basis of headache-powders is prone to remove the cause of the symptoms permanently by putting a complete stop to the heart action. Cocaine and opium stop pain; but the narcotics are not the safest drugs to put into the hands of the ignorant, concealed in the "cough-remedies," "soothing-syrups," and "catarrhal powders." Alcohol, fed daily and in increasing doses to women and children, makes not for health, but for drunkenness. Far better whisky or gin than the alcohol-laden "bitters," "sarsaparillas," and "tonics" which exhilarate fatuous temperance advocates to the point of enthusiastic testimonials.

With a few honourable exceptions the Press of the United States is at the beck and call of the patent medicines. Not only do the newspapers modify news possibly affecting these interests, but they sometimes become their active agents. F. J. Cheney, proprietor of Hall's catarrh-cure, devised some years ago a method of making the Press do his fighting against legislation. He printed in red letters on every advertising contract a clause providing that the contract should become void in the event of hostile legislation, and boasted how he had used this as a club in a case where an Illinois legislator had, as he put it, attempted to hold him up for three hundred dollars on a strike bill. "I thought I had a plan better than this," said Mr. Cheney, "so I wrote to about forty papers and merely said: 'Please look at your contract with me and take note that if this law passes you and I must stop doing business.' The next week every one of them had an article, and Mr. Man had to go."

It is disheartening to note that in the case of one important and high-class daily, the Pittsburg "Gazette," a trial rejection of all patent-medicine advertising received absolutely no support or encouragement from the public, so the paper reverted to its old policy.

One might expect from the medical Press freedom from such influences. Recently an article announcing a startling new drug discovery, and signed by a physician, was offered to a standard medical journal, which declined it on learning that the drug was a proprietary preparation. The contribution returned to the editor with an offer of payment at advertising rates if it were printed as editorial reading matter, only to be rejected on the new basis. Subsequently it

appeared simultaneously in more than twenty medical publications as reading matter. There are to-day very few medical publications which do not carry advertisements conceived in the same spirit.

Largely for trade reasons a few druggists have been fighting the nostrums, but without any considerable effect. A cut-rate store, the Economical Drug Co. of Chicago, started upon a campaign, and displayed a sign in the window reading: "Please do not ask us what is any old patent medicine worth? For you embarrass us, as our honest answer must be that it is worthless. If you mean to ask at what price we sell it, that is an entirely different proposition. When sick consult a good physician. It is the only proper course. And you will find it cheaper in the end than self-medication with worthless 'patent' nostrums." This was followed by the salesmen informing all applicants for the prominent nostrums that they were wasting money. Yet with all this that store was unable to get rid of its patent-medicine trade, and to-day nostrums comprise one-third of its entire business. They comprise about two-thirds of that of the average small store.

## "THE MARKET MENDS."

THE reference last week (p. 868) to the firm of Davy, Roberts, Son & Mends recalls a caricature by Richard Dighton of Mincing Lane worthies which was published early in the nineteenth century (about 1817). In it Mr. Mends occurs, and we reproduce a part of it showing him as the central figure. The stout gentleman in front of him was Mr. Healds, wholesale grocer ("King Richard the Broker's" friend), and behind Mr. Bowden, drug-broker. Mr. Mends was known in the Lane by the nickname "The Market Mends." His dress included a brown coat, white trousers, and yellow gloves.



We may recall the fact (not mentioned last week) that in 1800 the firm-name was Davy & Tarbut, and their address 4 Gould Square.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 15, 1905.)

"KYWORK"; for candles, soaps, detergents, etc. By N. Thestrup, St. Lawrence Road, Glass House Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 276,160.

"STRAWBERINE" ("Strawberry" disclaimed) and tin-label device; for a complexion-cream. By Hare & Co., Shakespeare Hotel, Canterbury Road, Sittingbourne, Kent. 275,285.

"GRIFFIN" and device thereof; for perfumed soap. By D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., Wapping, London, E. 275,566.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 22, 1905.)

"MOA" and device thereof; for chemicals in Class 1. By Jensen & Nicholson, Wharton Road, Stratford. 270,460.

"BLOCKETTE" ("Block" disclaimed); for chemicals in Classes 1 and 2, soaps, perfumery, and polishes. 275,827, 275,283, 275,828, 275,829, 275,830.

"ZULAX"; for photographic chemicals, and apparatus and paper. By W. F. C. Kelly, 22 Winchendon Road, Fulham; and J. A. Bentham, 51 Claverton Street, London, S.W. 276,446, 276,447, 276,448.

"GRISERIN" for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3, and for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By Griserinwerke P. Camphausen Ges. m.b.h., 19 Tempelhoferufer, Berlin. 267,516, 267,517, 267,518.

"GEO. REEDWIN & Co."; for embrocations in Classes 2 and 3, and for polishes. By G. Reedwin & Co., New Street, Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon. 275,424, 275,425, 275,426.

"YACHTOMOBILE" ("Yacht" disclaimed); for medicines in fitted cases. By Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 272,981.

"SANTYL"; for a drug. By Knoll & Co., 97 Bleichstrasse, Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein. 275,152.

"VICURAS"; for chemicals. By J. Cotton, Rutherogan, Molesworth Road, Cookstown, Ireland. 275,187.

"THERMOGENE" and oval label device of a brazier. By the Thermogene Co., Invermay, Sucastes Avenue, Hayward's Heath, Sussex. 275,257.

"VEGOLEUM"; for a vegetable cod-liver oil substitute. By D. J. Brewer, 114 Crofton Road, London, S.E. 275,409.

"CARBIZONE"; for a proprietary medicine. By J. Sellers & Co., 361 Liverpool Road, London, N. 276,000.

"STYPTI-RENAL"; for medicines. By A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's Place, Brighton. 276,475.

"NOVOCAIN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By the Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst-am-Main. 276,477.

"DAY-DEW," "EVE DEW," "HONEY-DEW," "SKY-DEW," "STAR-DEW," and "WHITE-DEW"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By the Vinolia Co., Ltd., Malden Crescent, London, N.W. 275,636, 275,637, 275,640, 275,647, 275,651, 275,652.

"PITTILEN"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc., and for perfumery. By the Odol Chemical-works, 26 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E. 276,323, 276,324.

"SOAPLETS" ("Soap" disclaimed). By T. B. Rowe, Ltd., Ferry Lane, Brentford, Middlesex. 275,740.

"ANTI-KENE" ("Anti" disclaimed); for toilet preparations. By H. J. Turnbull, Jun., 49 Roker Avenue, Sunderland. 275,884.

"BRONDO"; for perfumery. By Brickell & Jones, 295 High Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W. 275,979.

"RHODINOL"; for perfumes. By the Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône, St. Fons, près Lyons, France. 276,286.

"HERA" and scroll device; for feeding-bottles. By B. Kohlhaus, Lautenbachstrasse, 18a Harburg-am-Elbe, Germany. 276,516.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 29, 1905.)

"CYPRIMOL"; for chemicals in Class 1, for candles, soap, detergents, etc., and for perfumery. By the Chemische Werke Hansa Ges. m.b.h., Bruggeweg, Hemelingen, Bremen. 276,069, 276,071, 276,072.

"VERMEX"; for a veterinary medicine. By S. Maitland & Co., 11 Grocers' Hall Court, London, E.C. 276,190.

"TIGER" (in English and Chinese) and device of a native throwing a tiger over his shoulder; for medicines exclusive of saccharin, essential oils, and mosquito wash. By P. O'B. Twigg, 10 Broadway, Shanghai. 275,027.

"BODIE" and portrait device; for chemicals in Class 3. By the Bodie Electric Drug Co., 163 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E. 275,035.

"HEPTINE"; for a digestive and intestinal preparation. By F. Combemale, 83 Rue de la Tour, Paris. 275,429.

"ALAXA"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. 275,493.

"CODRENINE" ("Cod" disclaimed). By Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 276,398.

"VISIL"; for chemicals in Class 3. By F. W. Hampshire, 2 Wood Street, Derby. 276,467.

"UCALYPTUM"; for eucalyptus and other oils. By the Valvoline Oil Co., H 11 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool. 276,558.

"SPARKLOGENE"; for syphons and syphon heads. By Aérateurs, Ltd., 55 Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 274,338, 274,343.

"CELVEREX"; for scientific instruments, etc. By R. & J. Beck, Ltd., 68 Cornhill, London, E.C. 275,854.

"CHOCESCOL" ("Choc" disclaimed); for a chocolate and cocoa-essence substitute. By G. T. Huband & Co., Dunton Buildings, Deritend Bridge, Birmingham. 270,977.

"TABLOS"; for a preparation of common salt for domestic and other use. By G. T. Holloway, 57 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 274,889.

"CAKABITS" ("Cake" disclaimed); for cattle food. By J. Thorley, Ltd., 4 All Saints' Street, Caledonian Road, London, W. 275,735.

"SPARODA" ("Sparrow" disclaimed); for natural and artificial aerated waters. By H. S. Beaman, 61 St. Quintin's Avenue, North Kensington, London, W. 276,629.

Floral bottle-label device; for perfumery. By Eugene Rimmel, Ltd., 76 Strand, London, W.C. 274,407.

"GERMOL" ("Germ" disclaimed); for perfumery. By Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd., 11 Cambridge Buildings, Upperhead Row, Huddersfield. 275,246.

"KUTAR"; for perfumery. By H. K. Woodward, 7 Bull Green, Halifax. 276,022.

"CURDENE" ("Curd" disclaimed), "FOAMLET" ("Foam" disclaimed), "BURZA" and "VIRITZA"; for perfumery. By the Vinolia Co., Ltd., Malden Crescent, London, N.W. 276,534, 276,535, 276,416, 276,417.

Device of a woman's head of hair; for a hair soap. By G. E. Dixon, 47 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 276,367.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 6, 1905.)

"DELFA"; for glue and gelatine. By the Lijm-en Gelatin-fabriek-Delft, Lepelbrug, Hof van Delft, Delft, Holland. 275,783.

"MICROMORT"; for disinfecting fluids and powders. By the Holborn Co., 276 Ashton New Road, Bcswick, Manchester. 273,459.

Triangle device with a St. Bernard dog; for chemicals, excluding veterinary preparations. By Wallach Bros., 57 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 275,069.

"KANOID"; for veterinary medicines. By H. J. Goggs, 116 High Street, Huntingdon. 276,001.

"LYNNICO" ("Lynn" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By Jessie Mackie, 18 Green Street, London, W.C. 275,104.

"NEURALGINE" ("Neural" disclaimed); for a patent medicine for neuralgia. By Needhams, Ltd., 15 Albion Street, Huddersfield. 275,301.

"HEPARINE" ("Hepar" disclaimed); for a medicine. By H. R. Gibbs, 20 Market Place, Margate. 276,109.

"DELACRE'S RICINILE" and label-device of leaves and flowers of castor-oil plant; for medicinal preparations in Class 3. By C. Delacre & Co., 14 Rue Villa Hermosa, Brussels. 276,450.

"ACRAUM"; for medicines. By C. H. Stevens & Co., 22 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 276,514.

"SANGUINOIDS" ("Sanguine" disclaimed); for gelatine capsules containing a medicated preparation. By T. Desnos, 4 New Cross Road, London, S.E. 276,651.

"PHOEIN" and "RHIZOMIN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By the Ferro-phosphat Ges. Schramm & Co., Graskeller 1, Hamburg. 276,703, 276,704.

"SAJODIN"; for a pharmaceutical preparation. By the Farbenfabriken vorm. Bayer & Co., Groenigstrasse 217, Elberfeld. 276,918.

Device of a circle within an oval with a crane having a bell in its beak; for baking-powder. By Bell, Sons & Co., Ltd., 33 Lydia Ann Street, Liverpool. 273,813.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

**Saturday, December 9.**

*Inter-Pharmacy Football League.* Matches: Metropolitan v. Muter's College (Gorrings Park); Square v. London College.

**Monday, December 11.**

*Institute of Chemistry, Hôtel Métropole, London.* Annual dinner. Tickets (one guinea each) may be had from Mr. R. B. Pilcher, Secretary, 50 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

**Tuesday, December 12.**

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 p.m.* Evening meeting. Mr. H. Rodwell on "The Preparation of Compressed Tablets." Messrs. J. C. Umney and C. T. Bennett on "False Oil of Savin"; and Mr. E. M. Holmes, "Notes on Indian Aconito-root, Zedoary-root, Dragon's-blood, and other Recent Additions to the Museum."

*Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 p.m.* Discussion on "Trade Topics" adjourned from last meeting.

**Wednesday, December 13.**

*Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Natural History Museum, Owens College.* Tea at 7 p.m., followed at 8 p.m. by a lecture by Professor Hickson on "Precious Corals."

*Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 p.m.* Mr. W. F. Mitchell on "The Commerce and Industries of Japan."

*Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street, at 8 p.m.* Dr. Allison, Newcastle, on "Physical Degeneracy."

*Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter, at 8.30 p.m.* Mr. F. A. Ursher-Smith, "The U.S. Pharmacopœia," illustrated by specimens of the new drugs.

**Thursday, December 14.**

*Brighton Association of Pharmacy, A.B.C. Rooms, 58 King's Road, at 9 p.m.* Balance-sheet and election of officers for the buying club, followed by an informal smoking-concert, during which a presentation to Mr. W. W. Savage will be made. An extension of time to midnight has been granted.

*Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, at 8 p.m.* The papers to be read are: Mr. A. C. Abraham, "Note on Oxytel Scillæ"; Mr. W. H. Lenton, "Analysis of Powdered Extract of Nux Vomica"; Messrs. R. C. Cowley and J. P. Catford, "The Quantitative Analysis of Mixtures of Alkaline, Carbonate, and Bicarbonate."

*North Staffordshire Chemists' Association, Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 7 p.m.* Discussion on "Future Pharmacy Legislation."

*Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, London, W., at 9 p.m.* Paper by Mr. T. Morley Taylor on "Twentieth-century Practice."

*Cheltenham Chemists' Association, 6 Oriel Place, at 8.30 p.m.* Lantern-lecture by Dr. R. C. Affleck on "The Meaning of Disease and Nature's Remedies."

*Bath Pharmaceutical Association, Board-room, Technical Schools, at 8.15 p.m.* Assistants' evening. Mr. H. Jenkins will lecture on "The Chemist-Optician," and Mr. W. J. Bush will read a paper on "Our Association, and What it Should be from an Assistant's Point of View."

**Friday, December 15.**

*Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 9 p.m.* The President, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, will deliver the inaugural lecture on "Leaves and Lessons from the old Minute-books of the Glasgow Associations." The report of the deputation to consider the proposed amalgamation with the Trade Association will also be received.

*Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Albert Restaurant, at 8.30 p.m.* Mr. W. Jones will bring before the members some new formula he has devised, and this will be followed by a discussion on the "Bournemouth Formulary."

**Saturday, December 16.**

*Inter-Pharmacy Football League.* Match: Westminster College v. Square.

**WEST AFRICAN KOLA.**—During recent years large quantities of kola have been planted in the Lagos Colony, some of which (remarks the Acting-Governor in his annual report) must be approaching maturity. It is expected that a considerable and profitable trade will eventually result. Kola is an article of food in Lagos, and it is considered a necessity. The imports into the Colony last year amounted to 2,292,750 lbs., against 2,166,707 lbs. in 1905, an increase of 132,043 lbs.

## College Notes.

**GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.**—The annual dinner was held on Friday evening, December 1, in the Alexandra Hotel, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, President of the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association, in the chair. There was an attendance of 120, the guests including Dr. George Coull, Messrs. George F. Merson, Martin Meldrum, and W. L. Currie. The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society and Board of Examiners" was proposed by Mr. Barclay and replied to by Mr. Merson, who spoke as an old fellow-student with the Principal. Mr. Currie then, on behalf of the Kinninmont Prize Committee, presented the Kinninmont Gold Medal to Mr. Andrew Wood. Mr. Currie remarked that from what had appeared in print lately misconceptions existed in the minds of some regarding the conditions under which the competition is conducted. It had been suggested, for instance, that the subjects of examination be changed, but this is a private trust, and the committee have to carry out the wishes of the donor—viz., the subjects are to form part of the Major Syllabus, and the competitors must possess the Minor qualification. It was the late Mr. Kinninmont's express desire that this competition should form a stepping-stone to the Major examination. The Committee have no power to alter these conditions. Further, the medal cannot be awarded unless a certain high percentage of marks is obtained by the candidate. On two occasions the medal had not been awarded. He congratulated Mr. Wood on having obtained exceptionally high marks in the competition, and on having passed the Major examination—one more indication of Mr. Lothian's abilities as a teacher. After the toast of the "Guests" had been honoured (Dr. Coull replying), "The Glasgow School of Pharmacy" and "The Chairman" were given. A pleasant dramatic and musical entertainment was contributed by the students, and a benevolent fund collection of 25s. was made.

**FOOTBALL.**—A match—Square v. Bloomsbury House—was played on the ground of the latter on December 2. "Square" kicked off and at once worked the ball into their opponents' quarters. After some good passing by the "Square" forwards Adams shot, and the "House" custodian saved, but failed to clear, and Mackay placed the ball into the net, thus opening the scoring for the "Square." The "House" forwards then pressed hard and scored a goal. After half-time play was even and exciting until the close, but neither side increased their score, the game thus ending in a draw of one goal each.—An Inter-pharmacy League match between Westminster College and Muter's teams was played at Old Oak Farm on December 2. Muter's won the toss, and the combination of the Minsters not being perfect nothing tangible resulted until Willis scored the first goal for Muter's. The Minsters eventually equalised through the agency of Mallien, and half-time came with the score one each. Muter's had the best of the game in the second half, and but for the watchful goal-keeping of Hinton, they would have scored on several occasions. Ultimately Willis scored another goal for Muter's, and the game ended Muter's 2, Westminster 1.—The Inter-pharmacy Football League match between London College of Pharmacy and Metropolitan College was played at Shepherd's Bush on December 2, and resulted in a win for London by eight goals to two. During the first half of the game the Metros had the benefit of the sun and wind, and at half-time were leading by two goals to one; but soon after resuming their men flagged, and the London forwards commenced a series of goal-culminating runs, no fewer than seven consecutive goals (contributed by A. Evans 5, Trollope 1, and Abel 1) falling to their credit. This, the third victory secured by the London College team in the League, brings the goal aggregate of this team to nineteen against three.

## NIGHT AND MORNING.

From the late H. S. Leigh's "Songs of the Sick Room."

THEY brought to my couch (I had not slept a wink  
For brooding all night on my ills)  
A neat-looking bottle of something to drink,  
And a neat-looking box full of pills.  
A neat-looking label attracted my sight,  
The neck of the bottle adorning,  
Saying, "Please to take two of the pills every night  
And a sixth of the draught in the morning."

After slowly perusing these words once or twice,  
In a deeply contemplative way,  
I exclaim'd, what a volume of useful advice  
Does this one little sentence convey!  
My friends, though to-day may seem cloudless and bright,  
Neglect not to-morrow's dark warning;  
And, oh! while you're taking the pills of to-night,  
Forget not the draught in the morning!

# Exchange Column--Bargains.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

Tablet-machine (Holroyd's); 10 sets punches and dies; can be seen working. App'y, by letter, to 138/12, Office of this Paper.

Two copper vacuum pans condensers, and pumps, complete; second-hand. BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD, 167 Kingsland Road, N.E.

Several large and small copper steam-jacketted pans; second-hand. BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD., 167 King-land Road, London, N.E.

Hydraulic tincture-press, with pumps complete; box 25 gallons capacity; second-hand. BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD., 167 King-land Road, London, N.E.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Codex," 7s. 6d.; "Optician's Manual," 5s.; Squire's "Hospitals," 4s.; "Pharm. Formulas," '98, 3s. 6d.; Proctor's "Pharmacy," 5s.; "Sputum," 3s. 6d. "AJAX," 62 Manchester Road, Huddersfield.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Overstocked: Sodii bicarb. pur, 1-cwt. kgs, 7s. 6d. f.o.r.; 1 lb. vanilla pods, 9s. 6d. WOODHOUSE, Chemist, Lancaster.

### FORMULÆ.

For sale, 18 invaluable Chemists' recipes, with which I have built up a highly profitable proprietary and prescribing connection; price 1s. each, or the lot for 10s.; list on application. THOS. ADCOCK, Colwich, Staffs.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Microscope, Swift's J. 3 objectives; good condition; £6. "GLEN-HOLME," Longlands Park Road, Sidcup.

Student's microscope (Stewart, London),  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. objective, three powers; also 1 in. English objective, bull's-eye condenser, mahogany lock cabinet, perfect order, cost £6 17s. 6d., sacrifice £3. FLETCHER, 2 Marine Terrace, Great Yarmouth.

What offers? Brownie folding Kodak camera, No. 2; 16 spools and 1 canvas bag for ditto; 3 12 exposures No. 3 F.P.K. films; 2 10 ditto, No. 3A, ditto; 2 6 ditto, ditto; 3 double twos ditto; 12 6d. glossy P.O.P. postcards (Kodak). J. W. RICHARDSON, Lenton, Nottingham.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Six 5s., 3 2s. 6d., and 3 2s. Chapman's cattle oils; soiled; room wanted; 15s. the lot, or nearest. KABERRY, Chemist, Southport.

Two doz. 2s. 9d. Moonseed bitters in perfect condition; 12s. 6d. the lot, carriage paid. CENTRAL PHARMACY, Brownhills, near Walsall.

### SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 64.

Five Meggeson's preference; 20 Idris "A" ordinary. 26/6, Office of this Paper.

For sale.—Two £50 first mortgage debentures Camwal, Ltd., paying 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum; price £95 or close offer. Apply, "H. C." (24/38), Office of this Paper.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

Beam balance, 2 lb., with drawer, Avery's "Agate," splendid condition; 30s. or nearest. DRYERRE, Bonnyrigg.

O'Brien's self-closing check-till, full size, in good condition; cost £4 10s.; will accept 50s. 28/20, Office of this Paper.

21 4-lb. old green canopy ointment-jars, height about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; 7 8-oz. blue ditto extract jars; what offers? KABERRY, Chemist, Southport.

Four 10 gallon York Glass pear-shape carboys with cut globe stoppers for sale; what offers? J. H. BIBBINGS, Chemist, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Counter, nest of drawers, show-cases, shop-bottles, carboys, specie-jars, and outside lamps; offers wanted. "E., 57 Dieppe Street, West Kensington.

Magnificent modern fittings.—12 ft. and 9 ft. 4 in. runs mahogany-faced drawers (lockers under), and shelving fixture, mirror-lined, massive carved cornice, pilasters, brackets, and spandrills, 9 ft. high; handsome mahogany wall-case (upper mirror-lined), 5 glazed doors in upper and lower parts, 9 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. high; Spanish mahogany dispensing counter, domed centre mirror, with carvings and shaped black marble base, 2 upright side cases, bevelled glass shelves, mirror-lined, 6 ft. 3 in. long; mahogany counter, 9 ft. 4 in., with 5 glazed cases front, usual drawers back; also handsome outside lamp; any reasonable offer accepted; must clear; seen fitted. CHALLIS, Southall.

### SHOP FITTINGS—continued.

Outside red lamp, 20 in. diameter, ornamental, together with handsome curved bracket, copper lined; best offer. SWABY, Chemist, East Molesey.

Solid mahogany wall-case, 10 ft. long 8 ft. 6 in. high, condition like new, cost £19, take £5; also solid mahogany dispensing counter and screen, old fashioned, 35s., may be seen. CHERRY, Chemist, Walton-on-Tames.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Crutch: never been used; slightly soiled; Fig. 911 Maw's list; height, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., with leather shoe; what offers? KABERRY, Chemist, Southport.

Offers wanted.—2 6-gall, 1 3-gall. pear-shaped carboys, plain stoppers; 3 circular mahogany stands; also about 3 cwt. Russian talc v. Apply, 149/65, Office of this Paper.

Clearing Lines.—44 gals. sanitary fluid (as Jeyes), 1s. gal.; 1 cwt. good African root ginger 28s.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. chipped sassafras 14s.; 4 1-gross boxes 2d. cartons Garthwaite's mixed bird seed; 36 lbs. aniline dyes (orange, magenta, Janné yellow, black); 9 gals. varnish (carriage, B. Japan, B. black); offers or exchange, f.o.r. WATSON, Shipley.

Surplus Stock.—2 1-oz. orig. btls. Neroli Bigarade, 10/- oz.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. musk artific., 1/4 oz.; 5 oz. heliotropine, 11d. oz.; 9 lb. zinc o.c., 5d. lb.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. bis-muth trismit., 9/- lb.; 8 lb. ol. succini rect., 11d. lb.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. iodoform xls., 17/- lb.; 20 lb. arsenic, 4d. lb.; 2 lb. orig. copp r. ess. limonis super, 2/9 lb.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ess. limonis super, 2/-; 10 black enemas complete, new, 12/- lot; 9 glass urinals, 6d. ea.; 5 china urinals, 11d. ea.; 2 round medium bed-pans (Maw's), 2/- ea.; 2 round large bed-pans, 2/3 ea.; 1 pair brass counter-scales, stamped, cost £3, £1; about 100 Jundson's stone filers, new, want charcoal and taps, from 1 to 14 gals.—what offers? 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  gross clean pyro. bts., 4/- grs. "CHEMIST," 127 Long Lane, Borough, S.E.

### WANTED.

Sparklet B bulbs. SHEPHERD, Barnstaple.

Six pairs tooth-forceps cheap. "CHEMIST," 677 Romford Road, E.

Old artificial teeth bought; cash return post. DENT, 3 Hincley Road, Leicester.

Dental-chair. State price, also design on lists, CHARNLEY, Chemist, Bury.

Oxygen-inhaling apparatus; also tablet-machine. "CHEMIST," 372 Harrow Road, W.

About 2 doz. 1-lb., 2 doz. 2-lb. pink ointment jars, covered top. 25/203, Office of this Paper.

Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia"; latest edition. State price, 15/15, Office of this Paper.

Infant's bath on folding stand (fig. 221 Maw's), new or second-hand. GIBSON, St. Oswald's Road, Hexham.

Revolving clockwork show-stands, for perfumes, &c., for Christmas window display. VIVIAN WILLIAMS, Plymouth.

Latest "Art of Dispensing" and Atfield's "Chemistry." BROWN, 55 High Street, Collier's Wood, Merton.

Complete set of shop-rounds and jars for about 25-ft. run wall-fixture (6 shelves). Full particulars to "AJAX" (23/31), Office of this Paper.

Counter- and dispensing-scales required, with weights, in good condition; also pill-machine, 4 or 5 grains; dozen or more 2-lb. ointment jars; 6-dozen shop-rounds, assorted, 10 and 20 ozs. EDWARDS, 87 Pontcanna Street, Cardiff.

B.P. '98, Squire's '99, dental forceps, optician's trial-case, "Vet. Counter-Practice," "Pharmaceutical Formulas," vol. 2. Lowest price and particulars to 581 Stratford Road, Birmingham.

Ganot, Martindale, B.P., and "Art of Dispensing," latest editions; suppository and pessary moulds; pill-machines, with marble slab; ointment-slab; pill tiles; electro-plated tooth-forceps;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ointment-jars, gold labelled, about 2 dozen; counter-drawers, 4 ft. and 3 ft. 6 under counter. Apply "FITTINGS" (150/39), Office of this Paper.

### ADDRESSES WANTED.

Present address of Mrs. May Allcock or Mrs. "May," husband a ship's doctor. BARNES & MARSH, Chemists, West Dulwich.



